The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3488. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Constant Increase of the Rebel Force at Fredericksburgh.

LEE AND THE TWO HILLS ARRIVED

Additional Works to the Rear and Left of the City.

Contrary Reports About Jackson.

The Nature of the Job Now Before the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Burnside Preparing a Surprise for the Rebels.

Falmouth, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 26.

It is expected the railroad will be finished to-morrow from Aquia Creek to the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburgh. The bridge over Potomac Creek was reported this morning as nearly completed. The cars carry supplies as far as Brook's Station, six miles from Aquia Creek, which greatly accommodates our troops.

Notwithstanding the late bad condition of the roads, Quartermaster's supplies have been promptly furnished. Long lines of roads have been corduroyed under direction of Col. Ingall, Chief Quartermaster of the army, and are in good condition.

The camp-fires of the enemy are constantly increasing within sight of Falmouth, affording indications of augmentation of the rebel forces. Lee has joined Longstreet and A. P. Hill. D. H. Hill and Jackson are known to be on the way thither.

Yesterday the enemy were busily engaged in constructing additional works, in the rear and to the left of Fredericksburgh.

The cars bring troops and supplies regularly to the rebel troops, stopping at a point three miles from the town.

REPORTS FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 26—10:45 P. M.

The Times special correspondent telegraphs from Fairfax Court-house:

"Information received to-day is to the effect that the rebels are still in front of us in considerable force. Gen. Sigel's scouts report Jackson's headquarters at Upperville, and Stuart's at Salem; also, that there is a company of black horse cavalry at Warrenton, and another company at Waterloo Bridge, and a portion of White's Cavalry at Aldie.

THE RAID INTO POOLESVILLE.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

The parties making the raid on Poolesville, Md., yesterday morning, consisted of about fifty Marylanders, principally belonging to Montgomery County, in which that village is located. They crossed the Potomac not long ago to avoid the draft, and took temporary service with the rebels, joining White's guerrillas. They doubtless designed to capture valuable Government military property recently in that vicinity, and of the removal of which they were ignorant. They watched the ford at which they crossed for an hour after our patrols passed up beyond it, and then dashed over and into the village. They spent five or six hours with their families and friends.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM FALMOUTH.

An Illustration of the Danger of Delay—What Might Have Been Done, but What Was Not Done—Great Increase of the Rebel Forces—The Passage of the Rappahannock to be Hotly Disputed—Hints of a Flank Movement, &c.

Headquarters Army Potomac, Falmouth, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1862.

The present situation of the Army of the Potomac presents a good illustration of the perpetual advantages which a force operating vigorously on the defensive with offensive returns can gain over a timid and unenterprising aggressor. The simple matter of crossing a petty stream less than a hundred yards wide, and little over knee-deep, from the commonplace operation it was a week ago, has at this date grown to be a perilous enterprise, which we have not yet executed, and which we shall certainly not be able to execute without very considerable loss of life.

It is just a week ago to-day since the Right Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac, under command of Major-Gen. Sumner, halted the head of its column on the Rappahannock at this place. A squadron of cavalry and four pieces of artillery composed the contemptible foe present to bar our passage. Not a regiment of infantry, not a foot of fortification, was there. Everybody knows what the impetuous *vieux sabreur* at the head of the division *wanted* to do. What he *had* to do was to obey orders, and these orders commanded that he should not cross the river. A single battery of 10-pounder Parrotts, placed on a commanding eminence on the side of the river, in an hour silenced the enemy's guns, and made the passage free to us. It was not even allowed to go over and take possession of the disabled rebel cannon. We slept that night on the north bank of the Rappahannock. Tuesday morning we found six guns in position, better placed than before, and commanding the ford. Wednesday morning there were ten. Thursday saw the defenses increased by a section on our left (the rebel right.) Friday, by a section on our right (the rebel left)—thus giving them a direct and a double cross-fire upon us. Saturday morning disclosed the result of an industrious night's work; the guns were protected by intrenchments in front, and yesterday, on riding out with Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, for the purpose of selecting positions for batteries, we found the rebel batteries on right, centre and left admirably covered from our fire by breastworks and epaulements.

Nor have they confined themselves to fortifying. Very large reinforcements have been brought up from Richmond. Day and night the cars have been busily at work transporting troops. Night by night the camp-fires that light up the horizon behind the range of hills back of Fredericksburgh have increased and multiplied. What the strength of the rebel force may be we have no means of knowing definitely; but it is variously estimated from *twenty-five to a hundred thousand*. Longstreet's whole corps (twenty thousand,) we know to be there, as the transactions touching the surrender of the town the other day, were conducted on the rebel side by officers of his Staff. Two members of a South Carolina regiment belonging to Longstreet's command, who deserted and made their escape over to our side of the river on Friday night, inform me that Hill's (D. H.) division was arriving at the time they left; and reports at headquarters have it that Lee, Johnston, and, indeed, the main body of the rebel army have come up from Richmond and Gordonsville, and are now waiting our attack directly in our front.

All the signs and omens, therefore, promise that the possession of Fredericksburgh will be vigorously disputed by the rebel army; and from the present outlook it is not at all impossible that the next forty-eight hours may witness a first-class battle at this place. There are many reasons why they should make a stand here. Other things being equal they are very anxious to fight as far away as possible from Richmond, and they are eager to take advantage of supposed demoralization of the troops and want of confidence in the new Commander, and defeat us in the first encounter under Burnside. But their supreme notion in opposing our passage of the Rappahannock is, of course, to delay us as long as possible; occupy the remaining fine weather in secondary operations; throw us into the bad weather; put sixty miles of hideous road and all the fearful odds of a Winter campaign between us and Richmond. Let us frankly confess it. In that case, with the incredible difficulty of transportation and the fearful mortality that must result among the troops, it is an enterprise full, of peril, and he must be sanguine indeed that would see in it only the chances of success.

The position which the Confederates have selected at Fredericksburgh is an admirable one, and puts every advantage on their side. Immediately opposite where we shall have to land on crossing the stream, precisely opposite Falmouth and a little to the right of Fredericksburgh, is a level plain, running back from the river a mile. At this point the land swells up, *en terrace*, forming a bare plateau; and back of this again rises a higher range of land, the heights well wooded. The crest and foretop of the first ridge are well lined with guns, and as the outline of river and ridge curve round in the segment of a circle, they are able to get admirable enfilading fires from each side. Behind the secondary range where the hills reach their highest elevation and break down from the horizon on the other side, the unknown force of the enemy lies concealed. Supposing, therefore, that under fire of the batteries planted on our side of the river, the work of throwing over the troops is successfully accomplished, there then remains an interval of a mile, utterly *sans* shelter, and a steep and difficult ascent over and up which the men will have to pass—exposed to a thrice murderous front and cross fire of schrapnel, case and canister. The great authority of Napoleon is on record to the effect that no troops can withstand the fire of sixteen guns over the space of a thousand toises. You see, therefore, the task before us. It is true, the batteries planted on the heights on our side the river may be relied upon to embarrass the gunnery of the rebels; but the distance (from 2,500 to 3,000 yards) is too great for either artillery force to be able to do the other any very serious damage. Besides, precisely at that point where our batteries should be of most service—namely, where the troops come under the hottest fire of the enemy's guns—we shall have to cease firing for fear of destroying our own men. But supposing that by an exercise of that sublime courage of which our troops are capable, they storm and reach this plateau; there then remains another and secondary range of fortified heights to take, and behind them the serried columns of rebel infantry. Imagine that we meet with a repulse; that in the meanwhile the rebel batteries have been able to knock to pieces the pontoon bridge; we have then before us the appalling contingency of our broken columns flying to a river which at high tide is up to a man's neck, and, from its extremely rocky and slippery bottom, is excessively difficult of crossing. Does the image of a new, but far more terrible Ball's Bluff rise on the mind?

You naturally ask, if such are the difficulties, do not the resources of military strategy afford the means of attaining, by indirect means, an end which, by direct means, is so perilous? It is in this direction we look, and we all hope that Gen. Burnside is taking such measures as will enable us to obtain possession of Fredericksburgh with much less slaughter than forcing a passage in front must necessitate. His plan may be to feint in front, and *crossing some miles up or down the stream, turn the flank of the rebel position, and compel a retreat and a defeat.* We have heard much of a "trap," which the wily foe has laid for us in this vicinity. It seems now to be no other than their supposed ability to draw over a portion of troops and cut them to pieces before they could get back. Burnside will show them a trick worth two of that. The gunboats, we hear, have arrived in the Rappahannock, a few miles below this point, *and would admirably cover a landing, say at Morse's or Skinner's Neck, whence an oblique line might be taken direct for a point on the rebel flank and rear.* The pontoons also have arrived to-day, and there is every probability that before this reaches you, present speculations and anticipations will be set wholly aside by the tremendous *reality* of battle.

W. S.

Additional Batteries Erected by the Enemy—Rebel Reinforcements—Our Troops Getting Ready for Action—Arrival of the Pontoon Bridge—Preparations for Crossing the River, &c.

Falmouth, Va., Opposite Fredericksburgh, Monday, Nov. 24, 1862.

During Saturday night several new batteries were erected by the rebels on the hills to the right of Fredericksburgh, and intrenchments thrown up in front of them. Additional camp-fires in the rear and to the left of the place also proved the arrival of heavy infantry reinforcements. It is now very apparent to my mind that the rebels from the first have had no intention of holding the place, but that all their movements looking to such an event are a mere ruse for the purpose of gaining time for bringing forward their forces from Gordonsville.

We spent all day yesterday in clearing for action. The various encampments were moved back to the rear for some distance beyond the reach of the enemy's guns. Headquarters were also transferred from their former position on the Stafford turnpike to a delightful grove close by the road leading to Belle Plain. The guns were examined, made ready for the work of the morrow or day following, ammunition trains brought up their valuable cargoes, woods were cleared away, and everything done to facilitate operations.

The train of pontoon bridges which should have been here long since commenced arriving yesterday afternoon. When Gen. Burnside left Warrenton, it was the distinct understanding with the military authorities at Washington that these essential perquisites to a passage of the Rappahannock, should meet here. Their failure to arrive has occasioned the delay in operations. The roads are rapidly improving in condition, and if we have no more rain, will soon be in good running order again. The Railroad to Aquia Creek has not been opened yet. The *Nelly Baker* makes a trip daily from Washington to that point. A mail leaves every morning from this place for Washington.

Conversation between our own and the rebel pickets has been kept up. On Saturday evening a rebel officer waded the river to a small island about half way across, when he met a member of a Massachusetts regiment. A lenthy conversation ensued, in which Mr. Rebel stated that it was the general impression among their men that the battle of Antietam was a mere skirmish in comparison to the engagement about to come off. Longstreet was a short distance out of Fredericksburgh with his command, and was expected on the following day with the entire rebel army of Virginia. There may have been some truth in his remarks, but he was evidently talking for effect. Three engines left the place on Saturday for Richmond. Several shells were thrown by Capt. Pettit's Battery, but failed to stop them.

Last night was the coldest we have thus far experienced, occasioning considerable suffering among the men. To-day is mild and delightful.

Later.—At 4 o'clock this morning a flag of truce was received from Fredericksburgh. The enemy still refuse to surrender the place, but promise that no more troops shall be brought to the city. It is understood that our pontoon bridge shall be thrown across to-day. Three companies of the Fifteenth New-York, under Major Magruder, have charge of its construction. Our guns will immediately open a return fire on the rebels, if they attempt to prevent the laying of the bridge with their batteries.

J.

The Enjoyment of the Sabbath—The Weather Again Favorable for Army Operations—Movements of the Enemy—The Intrenchments—Probable Surrender of the City, &c.

Camp opposite Fredericksburgh, Va., Monday, Nov. 24, 1862.

The troops yesterday enjoyed a quiet Sunday in all the camps. The day was spent in conformity with the wishes and orders of the President, such work only as was absolutely necessary being performed. Some of the camps were changed from uncomfortable or unhealthy quarters, and provision trains which were on the road moved from Potomac Creek toward their respective camps. Otherwise the time was occupied quite in accordance with the late orders, and very much to the satisfaction of the soldiers. The weather was blustering, but clear and bracing. From the signal station near Gen. Sumner's headquarters, where Lieut. Hall watched the movements of the enemy on the opposite side of the river, new earthworks were discovered, new guns in position, and considerable activity apparent in and around the town. Squads of rebel cavalry moved furtively along the skirt of woods which occupy the hills, and working parties were plainly seen busy on the breastworks. Their number, and even the color of their clothes could be distinguished. The chief of these works, which were for the protection of their gunners, were considerably to the north and west of the town. They are erected upon the most commanding hills, and occupy a sort of semi-circle extending from a point nearly opposite the village of Falmouth, to a line drawn from the river through the centre of the town. They are about half a mile, or three-quarters at most, from the river, and could only reply to our batteries on the high land this side. It would be difficult for them to obstruct a working party engaged in constructing the pontoon bridge in the bed of the river, as it would be too low and wholly out of range. No train has arrived at or departed from the town since the notice to quit sent by Gen. Burnside on Thursday. Heavy guns were arriving here all night, and were placed in position, including 32-pounder Parrots. The pontoon lumber arrived on Saturday, and the boats last evening. To-day operations will commence in earnest. The bridge will be thrown across, and preparations completed for crossing the whole army. I am still of the opinion that the negotiations pending between the Commanding General and the rebel authorities, civil and military, will result in the surrender of the town, as its destruction would be a useless sacrifice of property, not to mention the suffering it would cause innocent parties, which nothing but the most urgent military necessity could justify.

The weather is clear, cold and crisp—just what is required for active movements. Plans for crossing the river are far advanced.

E. S.

Movements of Gen. Hooker's Division—Destitution of the Country Around Warrenton—Starvation Threatening the People—Fredericksburgh—Gen. Burnside's Headquarters.

Falmouth, Opposite Fredericksburgh, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

The grand division of the army composing the centre, under command of Major-Gen. Hooker, left its encampment near Warrenton on Monday morning at daylight, simultaneously with headquarters, and took the road toward Warrenton Junction. As the last part of the cavalcade, wagons and troops marched through the town, there was a perceptible increase of citizen spectators, who, to a great extent, had hitherto kept themselves within doors. Ladies came out and promenaded, exchanging gratified glances at the Yankee exodus. As the troops had been in motion for the previous three days, no doubt due notice had been sent to the rebels outside the Union lines. By 3 o'clock P. M. the town, which for a week and a day had been overrun with the army, resumed its normal quiet. But mingled with the *open* rejoicing at our departure, there must have been many *secret* regrets among the speculative and money-loving part of the population. Up to the time of our arrival we were assured that the town was utterly emptied of most of the necessaries of life, and fabulous prices prevailed for everything. Coffee, sugar, tea and salt could not be had at any price. At the hotel the most primitive fare was all that could be obtained at the heaviest charges. Many little luxuries were obtained through the commissaries, or other officers, in small quantities; and those who furnished accommodations of the most meagre kind, did not scruple to demand $2 50 and $3 per day. Everything in the shape of forage for horses, for five or six miles around Warrenton, was necessarily consumed. Wherever the owners took the oath of allegiance they were promptly paid the full value of all that was taken. In most cases, however, the Government was saved the expenditure, as the strong rebel proclivities of the inhabitants led them to reject the condition. As we shall hold the railroad as far as Manassas Junction this rebel community will—as it deserves—be left alone in its glory, with no communication with the outside world. Their prospect for the approaching Winter is truly pitiable, without crops, forage, food, or a *currency*, even if permitted to find a market; there must be great suffering, if not actual starvation, during the next nine months, should the war continue. Could the innocent be separated from the guilty, how gladly would the North pour in succor to this suffering population. Those who sent corn by the ship-load to the starving people of Ireland would not permit their own kinsmen to famish at their doors. Many of those who are able to emigrate will leave, to spend this interregnum of famine at the North. There, with "the willing and the *obedient*," they may "eat the good of the land."

Throughout our march the farms, large and small, had been deserted, or were lying waste. The occupants and laborers have all emigrated, voluntarily, or by compulsion. The more wealthy have fled to Fredericksburgh or Richmond, taking with them all the slaves they had left. The young and middle-aged have been swept into the Southern army by the merciless conscription, or are hiding in the woods to escape it; while here and there may be found a decrepid old negro, "minding the farm," and the "great house" deserted, windowless and going to ruin. In every case where the proprietor has remained the property has been respected. The absence of the owner is instinctively construed by the soldiers as indicating the secesh character of the fugitive. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth"—and they treat the case accordingly.

We halted for a night near Warrenton Junction, and broke camp at daylight on Tuesday morning. The roads, fortunately, were still in good condition, a light rain rendering the clayey soil only a little sticky. The troops marched rapidly, and, as in all cases when on the move, seemed in excellent spirits. It is only while lying inactive in camp that the soldier becomes moody and dispirited.

At the Stafford Court-house Cross Roads, some ten miles from Falmouth, our column came up with the rear of Gen. Franklin's. Gen. Burnside's headquarters, with the Ninth Army Corps, also halted here for the night. The tents having been pitched and supper disposed of, the soldiers retired to rest under the soothing influence of the band of the One Hundred and Third New-York, which discoursed eloquent music from a hillside opposite to the General's headquarters. Two of your correspondents, with their jaded horses, found a comfortable shelter with the gentlemanly Colonel of the Ninth New-York, Kimball's Zouaves. I have forgotten, as yet, to mention that a company of this well-drilled and efficient regiment has been detailed for special duty in connection with Gen. Burnside's headquarters.

At a very early hour this morning our whole column was again on the march, and your correspondent, thus far occupying the post assigned him with the centre, pushed forward toward Fredericksburgh, passing Gen. Sumner's headquarters some three miles in advance, his grand division being encamped in a grove of pine about six miles from the town. At 10 o'clock to-day, myself and your correspondent with Gen. Franklin, arrived at Falmouth, where we found a small party of cavalry, and a company of Gen. Sturgis' sharpshooters, under command of Capt. Sheldon. The rebel pickets occupied positions on the opposite bank of the river, near Ficklin's Mill, and during the intervals of fog which rested over the stream, could be plainly seen pacing their respective beats. The river seemed lower than when we were here in August. There was the same woe-begone and deserted appearance of the decayed little village—only more so. Men, or the shadows of them, in dilapidated grey and seedy hats, lounged at the corners, and gazed inquisitively at the new (old) comers. Only one or two stores, with a very brief stock, opened their doors to invite trade. A crowd of hungry soldiers were crouching into a dim, low cellar and emerging with loaves of smoking bread—the only visible sign of the staff of life to be seen in the place. After a fruitless search of one hour to find food for our horses, we went down opposite Fredericksburgh, in company with Gen. Sturgis and Staff. Capt. Sheldon, with his pickets of sharpshooters, followed the bank of the river, the rebel pickets being in sight, and within easy rifle range all the way. Neither side attempted to fire. Gathered about an old stone house, at the upper part of the town, was a party of forty odd rebel cavalry, who left as we passed down. Knots of citizens were visible at the doors and at the corners of the streets, curiously scanning our forces which now began to appear along the higher bank of the Rappahannock. Parties of cavalry could be seen moving from street to street in the town. The sound of the locomotive whistle could be heard, and the rumbling of trains arriving and departing the town on the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad. Carts loaded with household goods moved along the streets as if the citizens were moving away, and the screaming of pigs which were being snatched hurriedly from their pens, and the hasty motions of the few citizens that could be seen, indicated a pretty general flight of the inhabitants. The negro quarters and poorer class of houses seemed to be occupied, but no smoke emerged from first-class chimneys, and the town wore a more deserted aspect than it did four months ago.

The half-dozen stone abutments were all that remained of the wire suspension bridge, and the tressel-work on which the railroad crossed the river below was all gone except a single span near the opposite shore. Adjutant-Gen. Richmond, Commissary Goodrich, Dr. Rivers, and other members of the staff, with Gen. Sumner, soon reached the Lacey House, and took possession, and a few minutes later, Gen. Burnside, with a single aid, reached his old headquarters. He dismounted, held a brief consultation with Gen. Sumner and Gen. Couch, who came up at the same instant, and after designating the camping-ground of the respective corps, and of his own headquarters—which he said would be with his men, in tents, and not in the house—the General rode away in the rain to his quarters. The Lacey Mansion will only be occupied for necessary business offices during the brief time the army will remain on the north bank of the river.

Cavalry scouts were seen upon the hills a mile back of and to the right of the town, watching the arrival of our immense army. I think it is their intention to dispute our passage of the river at any point, even at the expense of the town, should the attempt be made by our forces to cross here. Others think there is no considerable force in our front. It should be borne in mind that the Confederate army always makes it a point to keep concealed; to deceive us as to its strength, and to take by surprise. Gen. Burnside will not be entrapped, depend upon it. The route by the way of Aquia Creek will henceforth be the favorite one for communication with our base, and, as soon as the road is restored, will be daily.

It has been a rainy day, and much discomfort has been suffered by the soldiers for want of straw. Let those who sleep on downy beds at home think of the soldier, whose only resting place after the weary march is the clammy ground, with only two yards of cotton cloth between him and the bleak winds and rain of November.

E. S.

FROM THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

The Movements of Jackson—Various Reports—Condition of Affairs at Richmond, and of the Rebel Army.

Centreville, Va., Monday, Nov. 24, 1862.

As the whereabouts of the rebel Jackson seems to be the great mystery of the day, of course your readers will expect to learn something of his movements from this section, where, it is generally believed, he has been flitting about for the last two weeks. For once, this notorious rebel has been nonplussed; he had undoubtedly prepared a plan for falling upon this corps—or behind it—while distributed about at Gainesville, New-Baltimore and Thoroughfare Gap. This arrangement was spoiled however by a little strategy—the retrograde movement to this point, at the moment Gen. Burnside marched toward Fredricksburgh with the bulk of the Army of the Potomac. The falling back of this corps puzzled the Rebs, for they did not know how to interpret it. Was the advance only a feint? This they were not able to answer until Gen. Sumner sat down before Fredricksburgh. Their plan, long contemplated was, no doubt, to attack Washington. the moment Gen. Burnside moved toward Richmond—not with any hope of capturing or destroying the Capital, but to create an impression abroad that they were really the beseigers and not the beseiged. The retrograde movement of Gen. Sigel doubtless saved us the disagreeable necessity of having to drive back a rebel horde from Washington. Reliable information has been received to-day that this project has been abandoned, and that Jackson, with the bulk of his force, is making for Richmond, or is going in that direction—leaving the whole northern part of Virginia to the mercy of White's rebel guerrillas and the Yankees. Snicker's, Ashby's and Thoroughfare Gaps, and Warrenton, have been successively abandoned. The last seen of Jackson's pickets was at Berrysville. White's guerrillas—300 in number—composed of the vilest ruffians that ever infested any community, were seen to-day at Leesburgh and Mount Gilead. Yesterday a portion of the force was at Martinsburgh. Jackson commenced his southward movement on Saturday last. The same night he was at Salem, and on the following day at Warrenton, Hampton's Legion of 2,200 men having marched from the same place on the Culpepper Road the day previous. The rebel soldiers were received with every mark of affection in both of the towns named, and were urged forward to save the capital. A man who saw Hampton's forces at Warrenton assures me that they are in a most wretched condition—destitute of clothing and tents sufficient to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, and that they are greatly demoralized. As an evidence of the latter condition he states that when the order was given to leave Warrenton the men actually refused to obey it, unless furnished with food and clothing, and twelve hours elapsed before the force could be got out of the place.

A paroled prisoner, who arrived here to-day direct from Richmond, states that he saw, while there, large gangs of conscripts going out to work in the fortifications, and no less than sixteen heavy siege guns passed through the city for the works. At Culpepper there was a large force of infantry and several batteries, and immense quantities of provisions were being forwarded from the Shenandoah Valley to Richmond. The people of Richmond told my informant that they were ready for the Yankees.

The general tenor of the above statements is confirmed by a deserter from the rebel ranks, who also arrived here to-day.

The reported driving in of our pickets at Bull Run, a few days since, originated in the fact that an advanced picket of two men, stationed at Gainesville, was compelled to leave that place and come into Centreville by another than the regular road. They saw 100 of White's Cavalry at Gainesville, and escaped from them through the agency of a citizen.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

Crittenden's Corps at Cedar Creek—The Country Infested by Guerrillas—Numbers of Our Men Captured—The Rebels in Possession of Lebanon—Rumored Movements of the Rebels—Brisk Cannonading Ahead.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Cedar Creek, Wilson Co., Tenn., Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

Crittenden's corps of the army still remains at this point, though indications are that it will be speedily thrown forward to act in concert with the other columns now moving southward. The causes that have operated to keep us idle here for several days, have been, first, the want of supplies, without which an advance was impossible, and which had to be brought here on wagons from Mitchelville, near the Kentucky State line; and, second, Gallatin being a favorite point of attack by the rebels, and the whole country being infested with their guerrillas, a strong guard was necessary to protect this section, and keep our communications open. A train of two hundred and ten wagons, protected by a strong escort of infantry, and laden with provisions and supplies for the corps, reached here on yesterday evening. Gen. Thomas, with his division, is at Gallatin. This will relieve our forces, a part of which has been on post duty there for several days, and enable our corps to push forward.

One of the most serious difficulties in the way of our advance is the keeping up of communication by the Louisville Railroad, which is assailable at many points to the rebel cavalry and guerrillas. This road will have to be kept open at whatever cost, and a strong force will have to be detailed from more active service for post guards along its most important points.

The rebels, in what force it is not accurately ascertained, have again reëntered Northeastern Kentucky, and are depredating upon the people in the counties of Bath and Montgomery, and in the vicinity of Mount Stirling. A party of two hundred of them made a dash upon Stanford, in Lincoln County, a few days since, but were repulsed by a body of Home Guards before much mischief was done. There has also been a report prevailing that the rebel Gen. Wheeler, with a considerable force, was advancing upon Munfordsville, for the purpose of again destroying railroad communication between Louisville and Bowling Green. This report, however, is positively denied by a gentleman from that section with whom I have just conversed.

The twenty of the Michigan cavalry who were captured near the Hermitage, and of which mention was made in my letter from that place, are highly censured by those in command here. They were strongly posted, and could have successfully resisted their assailants and maintained their ground; yet they suffered themselves to be taken completely by surprise while eating their breakfast, and surrendered without any effort at defence. Yesterday forty more of our men were taken by the rebel cavalry within six or seven miles of our camps. They were on the Gallatin road, a short distance from where it enters the main Nashville and Lebanon turnpike. They are of Col. Grigsby's Twenty-first Kentucky brigade. The captures and paroles of our men are becoming quite frequent, so much so that a suspicion is obtaining that many of them rather like to be paroled. Scarcely a day passes but some of our men come into camp with paroles from Morgan or some of his subordinates.

The rebels are still in possession of Lebanon and most of the other important points in that direction. Their infamous conscript law has been enforced with the utmost rigidity and without mercy throughout this region of country. During a ride through several of the adjacent neighborhoods, the most pitiable spectacles were observed among the poorer classes. One family we stopped a short time with, which consisted of a dejected woman and four young children, utterly destitute and unprovided for. Her husband had been dragged to the army by the conscript act; her last horse had been taken, and her cows appropriated to rebel use. Other families we observed whose only protectors had been ruthlessly torn from their homes and hurried to McMinnville, the headquarters for the conscripts. Contrasting with this wretchedness are the lordly aristocrats of the country, who brought about this war, and whose pompous disgusting airs taint the very atmosphere with treason. Several of these nabobs refuse our Treasury Notes, contemptuously pushing aside "the Lincoln shinplasters," as they term them, and demanding Southern currency. Southern Treasury Notes and shinplasters are freely taken here for provender, chickens, eggs, and such articles as many of us wish to purchase, but which are not found in the regular list of army rations. The "Order No. 10," signed by that arch traitor, Isham G. Harris, which I send you, will show to some extent how the people are oppressed by the enforcement of the conscript act.

Reports from Rebeldom, which are entitled to weight, are to the effect that the rebels are falling back from Murfreesboro toward Chattanooga, and that they will mass their forces at that city, or in its vicinity, for the purpose of resisting Gen. Rosecrans. A gentleman who lives near Murfreesboro, and with whom I conversed to-day, states that the entire old army of Bragg has been ordered to Virginia, and that it is daily being rushed eastward to join Gen. Lee, at Richmond.

A new ardor and enthusiasm has been infused into this army by the accession of Gen. Rosecrans to its leadership. Gen. Rosecrans has opened operations with vigor and in terrible earnestness. Before long the Louisville and Nashville Road will be opened and the Cumberland River will be up, and then we will sweep through "Dixie" with the might of an irresistible avalanche. Already the Brigades of Generals Negley and Palmer have left Nashville for Murfreesboro. They will be speedily followed by others. Heavy cannonading was heard for some time yesterday, in the direction of Nashville. We have not learned what was the occasion of it.

Nov. 18.

Heavy cannonading was heard during the night apparently near Rural Hill, eight miles south of this point. This morning the firing is loud and incessant. The Fourteenth Brigade, supported by artillery, was thrown forward to Rural Hill on the 15th. The probabilities are that they have engaged the enemy, and that some fighting is going on. We shall soon learn the particulars.

CURTIUS.

P. S.—As I close the firing is very rapid and distinct.

C.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.

Executive Headquarters, Murfreesboro, Oct. 10, 1862.

1. The Confederate authorities having ordered the enforcement of the Conscription law in Tennessee, the Judge or Chairman of the County Court of —— County, will immediately appoint a reliable and competent person in each civil district in said County, to make an enrollment of all persons in their respective districts who are subject to the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 16, 1862, entitled "An Act to further provide for the public defence." Said enrolling-officers will proceed immediately to make the enrollment under said act of Congress, in conformity to instructions from the War Department, and return the same to the Superintendent of Conscript camps in Middle Tennessee at McMinnville, at which place a rendezvous is hereby established for conscripts and volunteers to fill the Tennessee regiments now in the service.

2. Said enrolling officers will, at the same time, enroll all persons in their respective districts who are over thirty-five and under forty-five years of age, and all persons who are over forty-five and under fifty-five years of age, and forward separate lists of them, together with a duplicate list of those who are over eighteen and under thirty-five, to the Adjutant-General of the State. They will also make a list of all those persons in their respective districts who belong to the service, but who are absent from their battalions or regiments, with the names of their commands, and return the same to the Adjutant-General of the State.

3. At any time within thirty days from this date all persons may volunteer and select the regiment to which they will be attached, either before or at the time of enrollment.

4. All persons volunteering to fill up the regiments already in the service will report themselves at the above rendezvous, where they will be mustered into service, and furnished transportation to their respective regiments. By order of

ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor, &c.
W. C. Whitthorne, Adjutant General.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

News of Rebel Movements—Gen. Joe. Johnston in Command of Bragg's Army—The Enemy Concentrating at Murfreesboro for a Fight.

Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 25.

The Murfreesboro *Banner* of the 20th, states that Jos. Johnston will assume command of Bragg's army. Geo. B. Crittenden has been released from arrest and reported for duty. McCann has been assigned to the defence of Cumberland Gap.

The *Banner* reports heavy skirmishing at Lavergne on the 19th.

The railroad line to Huntsville, Alabama, has been reopened.

The *Banner* says there is great demand for Gov. Harris in East Tennessee. Some County Court officials are fractious in enforcing the Conscript law, and His Excellency is needed to set them right.

Bragg dates a general order "Headquarters, No. 2, near Nashville, 19th." It is supposed from this that he is with Forrest at Lavergne. The order is signed Joseph Wheeler, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Staff.

A dispatch from Richmond, 17th, thinks the occupation of Fredericksburgh a feint on Gen. Burnside's part.

A person who left Chattanooga on the 12th, and has arrived here, says an immense force of rebels is moving North. Hardee's corps would move up to Murfreesboro. He states that the rebels determined to fight at Murfreesboro.

Nashville, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

Sixty paroled rebel officers and soldiers took the oath of allegiance to-day voluntarily, as did also a number of rebel citizens.

Fifty paroled National officers and soldiers who had surrendered in a cowardly manner to the rebels, at different times, were marched through the streets dressed in night-caps, and sent to Camp Chase.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION.

Louisville, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

Railroad communication between Louisville and Nashville is now complete. A train left here yesterday morning, and arrived at Nashville the same evening.

A CHAPTER OF DIPLOMATIC HISTORY.

National Insults—The Fisheries.

BY EDWARD EVERETT.

From the New-York Ledger.

In an issue of the London *Times* for last December, there was an article written with considerable care, to enforce the theory of the English Press, that the affair of the *Trent* was but the last and most intolerable of a series of studied insults, offered by the United States to Great Britain. That article served for some time as a kind of text-book for the public speakers in England, who, even after it was found that the *Trent* was detained without any instructions whatever on the part of the Government, and the *amende honorable* had been made, still followed up the unworthy attempt of inflaming the public mind of that country toward this, and provoking a war against us, in order to avenge, while our hands were tied, pretended affronts, to which, as they alleged, they had submitted while our hands were free. Among the items of insult and provocation set forth in that article is the following: "We were treated with much rudeness on the question of the Fisheries of Nova Scotia." BURKE speaks of the difficulty of framing an indictment "against a whole people," and if this is a fair specimen, it will be admitted that there is as much difficulty in pleading to such an indictment. On what occasion this "rude treatment" was committed is not set forth, and, as the accused party, we may well echo the words of BURKE, that we "do not know the method" of defending ourselves against such a charge.

The limits of the right of the citizens of the United States to carry on their fisheries in the waters that wash the coast of the British Provinces, were prescribed by the treaty of 1783 and the convention of 1818. Before the war of 1812 American fishermen were occasionally captured for exceeding the limits of the treaty of 1783, and after the convention of 1818, they were at different times seized for pursuing their avocation within the bays from which, as was maintained in the Provinces, they were excluded by that instrument. These seizures were no doubt sometimes justifiable; they were sometimes (at least we thought so) unjustifiable; in many of the cases the vessels on inquiry were released, and sometimes the case was doubtful. The individual cases were from time to time the subject of friendly and temperate correspondence between the two Governments, which never passed into asperity on either side. The chief difference between the two Governments, as far as any principle was concerned, was on the question whether the United States fishermen should be allowed to approach, in all places, within three miles of the shore; or whether a line should be drawn from headland to headland along the coast, which *line* was not to be approached within three miles. The former was the American, the latter was the British interpretation of the treaty. The letter of the Convention of 1818 favored the British interpretation, because in it we renounced "the liberty heretofore claimed or enjoyed, to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, *bays*, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America," not included within certain limits. The spirit of the Convention, and for a long time the usage under it, were in favor of the American claim, which was that, provided our fishermen did not come nearer than three marine miles of the shore, it was not intended that they should be excluded from such great arms of the sea as the Bay of Fundy and the Bay of Chaleurs, which, though called bays in maps and works of geography, could not for various reasons have been referred to in the Convention, among "the coasts, bays, creeks and harbors," from which we were to be shut out.

The provincial Government, at all times from historical causes unfriendly to the United States, urged the strict construction of the convention, and passed laws of the most severe and stringent character to enforce their understanding of it. The home Government rather leaned to the liberal construction, and as I have intimated, the correspondence was at all times temperate and amicable. The construction of the convention was a principal topic of discussion between Lord ABERDEEN and myself, and though, following the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown, he insisted, as a matter of right, on the strict construction, he agreed in March, 1854, so far to relax it in practice, as to allow our fishermen to enter the Bay of Fundy. As the same reasons applied to all the other great bays, I have no doubt that the concession (as Great Britain regarded it) would soon have extended to them. In fact, I had a right to infer this from various informal intimations of Lord ABERDEEN. The provincial authorities, however, took the alarm, and expressed so much discontent at the opening of the Bay of Fundy, and such vehement disgust at the idea of further relaxation, that nothing further was done until the general reciprocity arrangement of 5th June, 1854.

During all these transactions, as far as I am aware, not a word rising even to warmth passed between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, though the treatment of our fishermen by the provincial authorities was in many cases most arbitrary and even cruel. There was a brief flurry in 1852, when a considerable British naval force was ordered to the fishing-grounds, and, under the impression that some violent course was intended toward our fishermen, Commodore PERRY was sent up for their protection. The intercourse of the naval officers on both sides was most amicable, and the affair blew over with friendly explanations between the Governments, soon followed by the reciprocity treaty. This is the occasion, I suppose, when, according to the above cited article, "Great Britain was treated with much rudeness on the question as to the fisheries of Nova Scotia." There are, however, two opinions on which side, if on either, the "rudeness" lay. A gentlemen, whose authority will, perhaps, at the present time be respected in England, Mr. Senator MASON, then Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate of the United States, expressed himself as follows on the subject:

"I had supposed in this civilized age, and between two such countries as Great Britain and the United States, that, were it the purpose of England to revive her construction of the Convention, and require that it should be enforced, ordinary national courtesy would have required that notice should have been given of that determination on the part of Great Britain. But, Sir, when no such notice is given—when, on the contrary, the first intimation that reaches us is, that Great Britain has ordered into these seas a large naval force, for the purpose of enforcing this alleged right—I know not in what light it may strike Senators, for it strikes me as a far higher offence than a breach of national courtesy—as one of insult and indignity to the whole American people."

So deep was the feeling of the patriotic Senator on the subject, that he was led to say further:

"If there be official or satisfactory information to the Executive, that this extraordinary naval armament has been ordered by Great Britain into the North American seas, for the purpose of executing instantly the construction which Great Britain places on the Convention, I say the American people will demand of their Executive, that all the force of the home squadron shall be ordered there instantly, to protect American fishermen. * * * If I may be told there is danger of collision, I would answer at once there is no danger; but if there were, it becomes the Executive immediately to resent that, which can be only looked upon as an indignity and insult to the Nation."

In the progress of the correspondence between the two Governments on the construction of the treaty, an incident occurred, well calculated, one would think, to teach our brethren beyond the water a little distrust of the official opinions by which they are accustomed to fortify their claims on foreign Powers, and a little charity in their comments on the opposite statements of foreign Governments. In March, 1841, Mr. ANDREW STEVENSON, at that time our Minister in London, addressed a note to Lord PALMERSTON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, complaining of the manner in which American fishermen had been interfered with in the colonial waters. This note was transmitted by Lord PALMERSTON to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia, that the validity of the complaints might be inquired into. Lord FALKLAND sent back to the home Government "a case," which had been prepared by the Assembly of Nova Scotia, in order to obtain the official opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the various points at issue in reference to the construction of the convention of 1818. The second point in the case was stated as follows:

"Have American citizens the right, under that Convention, to enter any of the bays of this Province to take fish, if, after they have so entered, they prosecute the fishery more than three marine miles from the shores of such bays, or should the prescribed distance of three marine miles be measured from the headlands, at the entrance of such bays, so as to exclude them?"

The Law Officers of the Crown, at that time, were Sir JOHN DODSON, well known as the editor of the "Third Series of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT's Decisions in Admiralty," and Sir THOMAS WILDE, afterwards Lord TRURO and Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; and still later Lord High Chancellor of England. The case was submitted to these gentlemen on the 8th of June, and their answer was returned on the 30th of August, in the very last days of the Melbourne Ministry. In this answer, the question on the second point (as indeed on almost every point) is decided adversely to the American claim; with the addition of these words, "and we are of opinion that the term 'headland' *is used in the treaty* to express the part of the land we have before mentioned, excluding the interior of the bays and the inlets of the coasts."

Now it so happens that the term "headland" is not used in the treaty at all.

The necessary inference is, that the law officers of the Crown gave their official interpretation of the Convention of 1818 without taking the trouble to read that instrument. What would have been the outcry of the British Press against the American Government if, in any of our controversies, it had supported its claims by an official opinion of the Attorney General of the United States so carelessly drawn, as to set up an interpretation of a term (and that the word on which the case was made to turn) as contained in the Convention, which term was nowhere found in that instrument?

About the same time this opinion was given by the Law Officers of the Crown, the Melbourne Ministry went out of office, and were succeeded by Sir ROBERT PEEL, with Lord ABERDEEN as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Lord STANLEY (now the Earl of Derby) as Colonial Secretary. These enlightened statesmen were animated with an earnest desire of settling all the matters in controversy between the two Governments, on terms mutually advantageous and honorable. The Ashburton mission was the first result of this wise and friendly policy. The opinion of the Law Officers of the preceding Government on the fisheries was evidently distasteful to Lord STANLEY. Fifteen months elapsed before he communicated it to the Colonial authorities, and when he did, it was with the intimation that no interference of the Imperial Government was required. When the opinion at length reached the Provinces, it was justly considered as confirming the Colonial construction of the Convention, and an American fisherman was soon seized for fishing in the Bay of Fundy. I was instructed by Mr. UPSHUR to remonstrate against this act, and to call the attention of the British Government to Mr. STEVENSON's letter of March, 1841, which still remained unanswered. This I did in a note to Lord ABERDEEN, of the 10th of August, 1843, in which I maintained the American construction of the Convention of 1818. This note was not answered by Lord ABERDEEN till the month of April following, when he addressed a reply to me, asserting the English interpretation of the treaty. I returned in a few weeks a more elaborate restatement and argument of the question, and in the month of October following had occasion to bring to the notice of the British Government a case in which an American fisherman was seized in another part of the Colonial waters. To these representations and remonstrances I had at length, on the 10th of March, 1845, the gratification of receiving an answer from Lord ABERDEEN, in which, while he still adhered to the British construction of the Convention, as a matter of right, he informed me that "Her Majesty's Government were not insensible to the advantages which would accrue to both countries from a relaxation of the exercise of that right," and that they were prepared to direct the Colonial authorities to allow henceforward the United States fishermen to pursue their avocations in the Bay of Fundy. Lord ABERDEEN's note, like all the communications of that pure and upright man, was couched in the most friendly language, and concluded with expressing the hope that this concession on the part of Her Majesty's Government would be followed by the reduction of the duty on Colonial fish in American ports. I endeavored to acknowledge this communication in the friendly spirit in which it was written, although my duty to my Government and my convictions of the justice of the case would not allow me to accept as a favor what we had honestly claimed as a right.

I cannot deny that this was to me a highly satisfactory result of a negotiation on which I had bestowed no little time and labor, especially as it was accompanied with the intimation that the same liberal policy would be extended to all the other subjects of complaint relative to the fisheries. It was not only the *first*, but it remained the *only* success gained by our diplomacy relative to this great interest, from the treaty of 1783 to that of 1854. Meantime, however, a change of Administration had taken place at home. I did not, of course, expect, under the new President, to be allowed to pursue the negotiation. Perhaps I did expect that a kindly word might be bestowed, even by a Democratic Administration, upon my success in obtaining the admission of our fishermen to the Bay of Fundy, against the opinion of the law officers of the Crown and the vehement opposition of the Provincial Government. *Vanitas vanitatum.* An early steamer brought me letters of recall; not a line of the correspondence was published; and President POLK's message at the opening of the next session of Congress, in an elaborate survey of our foreign relations, especially those with Great Britain, contained not the slightest allusion to this subject. If you judged from that document, you might suppose that the fisheries of the United States, once an object of fostering care to our statesmen; a nursery of our navy; a source of wealth to the country; a branch of industry pursued by thousands of laborious and patriotic citizens, had, by some convulsion of nature, passed at once into the domain of Professor AGASSIZ, to be studied hereafter, if at all, as a branch of paleontology; cod and haddock, and mackerel, henceforward taking their place in our scientific cabinets by the side of the Saurians and Trilobites of the geological ages.

The correspondence above alluded to slumbered forgotten in the archives of the Department of State, till the events of 1852 forced the attention of Congress and the country to the fisheries. It was then communicated to the Senate of the United States, and at the next Session of Congress the exhaustive report of my friend Mr. LORENZO SABINE, (who understands the whole subject of the American fisheries better than any other person,) did more than justice to my agency in the arrangement. As that report is in few hands, the foregoing outline of the negotiation will, perhaps, be forgiven me. It is the only occasion on which I have ever alluded to it.

BOSTON, Nov. 8, 1862.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Mosquera's Victory in Cauca—The Submission of Antioquia—National and Confederate Sympathizers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

Since my last, the British steamship *Crusader*, which left Santa Martha on the 3d inst., has arrived at Aspinwall. The news of MOSQUERA's victory in Cauca, the pacification of Antioquia, and consequent prospect of a stable peace throughout the Republic, is fully confirmed. The last of the reactionary chiefs on the Atlantic side, Col. VIRCO, had been captured, and his small force taken prisoners or dispersed.

The British steamship *Anne* also arrived at Panama yesterday from Buenaventura, State of Cauca, confirming the news of the submission of Antioquia, as well as Cauca, except the Province of Pasto, on the borders of Ecuador, where ARBOLEDA has but very few men, and must submit or escape into Ecuador so soon as MOSQUERA's force under GUTIERREZ, gets near him. It was expected that President MOSQUERA would arrive at Panama by the *Anne*, on his way to attend the National Convention to be held at Carthagena—but he did not, and it is probable he went to Bogota to take the Magdalena route.

Some curious scenes, growing out of the American rebellion, are witnessed hereabouts as well as in other latitudes. On the Magdalena river steamer *Cauca*, a couple of weeks since, two Americans, sympathizing each with the two political divisions in this country, threw their wine-glasses at each other's heads across the dinner table; while two New-Granadians at the same table, did the same thing, to clinch a discussion they were having about the troubles in Virginia and Kentucky. At the theatre in Carthagena, it is customary for persons to place little flags of different nations in front of the boxes they occupy. A few evenings since, an American hung out a secession flag, upon which a servant of Mr. MATHIEW, late United States Consul, tore it down, and doing the flag up into a ball, threw it into the face of secessia. A fight followed, which was so long continued and carried on with so much spirit and determination, that the police had to be called in to restore order.

In Aspinwall, the sea in the harbor was pretty rough for three or four days, commencing on the 7th. The British steamer *Avon* had to keep her passengers for Lima on board till the 9th, and was obliged to proceed to Greytown to land her mails, without discharging her cargo for Aspinwall. But little damage was done to wharves and shipping.

The United States steam corvette *Lancaster* and the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* are at Panama. The United States storeship *Warren*, at Panama, has been condemned, and her stores landed. The *Lancaster* will soon go south. The United States brig *Bainbridge*, Lieutenant Commander LYNCH, arrived at Aspinwall, twenty-eight days from Key West, on the 11th. The United States brig *Perry*, Lieutenant Commander NEWCOMB, sailed from Aspinwall for Key West yesterday.

Dr. MACKIE, of the State Department, Washington, from his mission to the South Pacific, returns to New-York to-day. He has visited Peru, Bolivia and Chili, and has received everywhere the most flattering attentions from the principal statesmen, as well as from private persons of note.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Agitation in Ecuador—Gen. San Roman Installed President of Peru—His Cabinet—Commercial News—Affairs in Bolivia and Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

By the British steamship *Callao*, which arrived at Panama from South American ports on the 5th inst., we have dates from Valparaiso to the 18th, Bolivia to the 22d, Callao to the 29th October, and Paita to Nov. 1.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador* arrived at Panama same day, having sailed from San José de Guatemala on the 25th October. She has dates from Salvador to the 26th, and Nicaragua to the 28th October, and from Costa Rica to Nov. 2.

The *Callao* brought $395,405 90 in specie, 1,521 bales cotton, (150 pounds to the bale,) 807 bales wool, &c., for England; and only 64 bales goods, principally goat skins, for New York.

The *Guatemala* brought $3,581 25 for England and Panama, and the following cargo:

For Southampton—144 ceroons indigo, 94 ceroons cochineal, 2 bales deerskins.

For Liverpool—3 ceroons indigo.

For South Pacific—2 ceroons cacao, 179 ceroons and 3 cases indigo, 2 parçels samples.

For Aspinwall—3 ceroons indigo, 1 parcel samples, 6 bags coffee.

For New-York—7 bags coffee, 36 bales deerskins, 16 ceroons cochineal, 3 ceroons indigo, 2 bales canvas, 2,329 hides.

For Panama—2 cans balsam, 19 ceroons indigo, 1 ceroon cochineal, 1 bale deerskins, 12 cases cigars, 25 packages sugar.

The news from either section is of no great importance.

ECUADOR.

This little State has been much agitated and frightened latterly at reports of attempted fillibuster invasions from Peru, and of contemplated revolutions and conspiracies against the authority of President MORENO and Gen. FLORES, his military chief. The Government at Quito had addressed notes to all the deplomatic representatives at the Capital, deploring any attempt at unlawful or irregular invasion of the country, to which they had replied in the same strain. I notice that official replies are published from both the representative of Gen. MOSQUERA and from the agent of the extinct government of New-Granada, from which it appears that Ecuador recognizes both our contending parties.

PERU.

From Lima we learn that Gen. SAN ROMAN was quietly installed as President of the Republic, on the 24th of October, in place of Gen. CASTILLA, the latter having served since he overthrew Gen. ECHENIQUE, in 1855. Gen. CASTILLA published patriotic addresses to the nation and to the navy when he retired, and President SAN ROMAN, in two addresses to the nation and the army, promises to govern strictly under the Constitution and laws, and to retrench the expenses of the Government. President SAN ROMAN called Gen. MANUEL MENDIBURU to take charge of the portfolios of the War and Navy Departments, charging him to organize the Cabinet as President of the Council of Ministers. This gentleman, however, finally threw up the attempt to form a Cabinet, for the reason that one of the persons whom he had proposed to associate with him declined the place assigned him. On the 26th, DON JOSE GREGORIO PAZ SOLDAN succeeded Gen. MENDIBURU, associating with himself as Minister of the Government, DON ANTONIO ARENAS; Minister of Finance, DON JOSE SANTOS CASTANEDA; Minister of Justice, DON MELCHOR VIDOURRE; Minister of War, Gen. ISIDRO FRISANCHO. The Government, after a great deal of public and private discussion, has finally accepted the $11,000,000 loan lately made in England, and which, after a portion of the money had arrived in Lima, Congress refused to sanction, on the ground that the loan and conversion of the old debt was made in London by the Peruvian Minister without due authority, and was an onerous one for the Government. DON PEDRO GALVEZ, Secretary of Hacienda, having refused to sign the decree accepting the loan, he resigned, and was succeeded by Señor MENDIBURU, Chief Comptroller of the Exchequer, who was more pliant. The usual scandal in such matters is circulated in Lima, that GALVEZ refused to approve the loan because he had his pet scheme by which he could better fill his own pockets, and that MENDIBURU *did* sign it because he got $200,000 for doing so. How this may be I know not, but I do know that in an $11,000,000 operation in Peru a good deal of the money is expected to stick to the palms of the Government officers. £900,000 of the money is deposited in Lima, awaiting the news of its acceptance to reach England.

The gross amount received from the export of guano during the biennial term that has just expired, is $51,252,939 50.

The importations into Peru in 1860, just reported, $15,428,305. The exports, $35,078,524. Of the exports, $5,615,296 went to England; $3,508,969 to France; $1,134,980 to Hamburg; $1,141,263 to the United States.

On the 18th, the American ship *Inspector*, in going from Callao to the Chincha Islands, came in contact with a British vessel, and both were slightly injured. The *Inspector* returned to Callao for repairs.

The papers here publish accounts of shipwrecks of American, Italian and other vessels in the late tempest on the Southern coast; the facts concerning all of which, except one British, sent to you for you marine report to-day, were mentioned in my last.

Peruvian agents were endeavoring to charter vessels for guano to Europe at £3, but without success.

BOLIVIA.

La Paz, the principal city of Bolivia, finally surrendered to Gen. ACHA, Provisional President, on the 16th of October, Gen. AGREDA, commanding there for the revolutionary leader PEREZ, retiring. For twenty days, previously, not a shop had been opened in the city, and the distress among many was getting to be very great. Four or five mercantile houses only were sacked during the disturbances. PEREZ had fled, some say, to the Argentine Confederation, while others aver that he is still in the country, organizing for another attempt. At any rate, there is but little prospect for permanent rest, there are so many personal and political aspirations to satisfy in the country.

The colonization scheme (of American contrabands) of Mr. CARTTER, United States Minister Resident in Bolivia, was considered a failure.

CHILI.

Congress was still in session. In the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State, in reply to interrogatories, had replied that the question at issue between Chili and the United States, about certain claims of the latter for seizure of vessels, and which had been referred to the King of the Belgians for arbitration, would soon be arranged. He also denied that the Chilian Minister had been received uncourteously at the Court of St. James.

Increased duties had been assessed upon cotton and cotton goods. Ginned cotton, which paid 25 per cent. on a valuation of $10 per quintal, now pays same on a valuation of $15. Unginned cotton is free. Plain brown cotton shirtings, before assessed at 4½ cents per yard, are raised to 5½ cents. Those rated at 5 cents are now rated at 5¾ cents; those at 5½ cents, to 6¼ cents; those at 8 cents, to 9¼ cents; those at 10 cents to 11¾ cents; those at 11½ cents to 13 cents. Those pay 25 per cent. Cotton drillings, formerly rated at 10 cents, are now placed at 11½ cents; 10½ cents to 12 cents. Pantaloon goods, formerly rated at 18 cents, are now rated 20 cents. Carolina rice is now rated at $6 50 per quintal, instead of $6.

Business has improved the past fortnight. Large transactions were effected in foreign goods. The flour market has been brisk. The last advices from England had also given some encouragement to the copper interests, which had been much depressed. Money was easy, and interest low on good paper. Stocks of American cottons are held for higher rates. All the goods have largely advanced in price. Woolens and linens are also higher. No Carolina rice in market. American refined sugar, 50,000 arobas sold at $2 75@$2 81. The American sugar by the *Schamyl* sold at 12½c. ℔ ℔. The stock of all kinds on hand is only 160,000 arobas. The imports of the year amount to 445,000 arobas. Two cargoes of pine lumber from California, of 730,000 feet, were sold for delivery on board vessels at from $30@$33 50, six months. Barley has advanced to $2@$2 12½, and lately small lots have gone as high as $2 60 ℔ fanega. Fears are entertained of a small crop. Flour has advanced; sales of Southern closed as high as $4 ℔ quintal, six months. Copper is held at $16 12. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45@45½ pence ℔ dollar. Freights to England and Hamburg, £3@£3 5s.; to the United States, $15.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

From Rosario dates are up to Sept. 16. The Provinces are all quiet; but at Buenos Ayres the people were a good deal agitated about the question as to the place for the permanent location of the Capital. The local Legislature had rejected the bill for the federalization of the Province (?) of Buenos Ayres, or that for the municipal area of the city. The public mind was restless at the new turn of affairs.

Coal, said to be superior to the coal of Copiapo, has been found in the Province of San Juan. This Province has rich silver mines.

The American schooner *Eliza Jones*, Capt. JOHN ATHEARNS, was lost in the Gulf of St. Mathia, coast of Patagonia, while engaged in seal fishing. The crew—19 in number—were saved, and after traveling 54 miles without wood or water, arrived at the mouth of the Rio Negro, where they were well treated. The vessel, which was driven on shore, had been sold as she lay.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

All the Central American States are quiet. Fears are still entertained that trouble will grow out of the late Presidential election in Nicaragua.

In Guatemala the Government offers prizes for five years more on the production of coffee and sugar. In 1861 the amount of coffee exported from Guatemala was only 5,249 quintals, while in the first nine months of this year it reached 22,657 quintals.

In Costa Rica the elections for President will take place in December. There are eight candidates, but it is expected Señor VOLIO will be elected.

The Costa Rica coffee crop will probably exceed 100,000 quintals. In San José advance sales were making at $10 per quintal—equal to $12 50 on the coast—or say $11 50 United States Gold.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Nomination Rejected—Portrait of Gen. McClellan—The City Inspector's Opinion of the Street-Cleaning Contract—Wages Increased in the Croton Department—A Donation of $50,000 Proposed.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Mayor sent in the name of LEGRAND G. CAPERS for Street Commissioner. It was rejected by 10 to 2.

A resolution, by Mr. MITCHELL, to procure a portrait of Gen. McCLELLAN, to be placed in the Governor's Room, and appropriating $1,000 for the purpose, was laid over.

Col. DELEVAN, the City Inspector, replied at length to the resolution inquiring why the street-cleaning has been neglected lately, and if any legal steps had been taken to compel the contractor to do his duty. The Colonel attributes to unfavorable weather and the strikes of the sweepers the recent neglect. The first of these causes, he thinks, must necessarily interfere with the progress of the work occasionally, and the other cause, DONALDSON & Co.,—the parties to whom HACKLEY transferred the contract—have taken all reasonable means to avert, but so far with only indifferent success. The contract itself is set down as the obstruction in most cases of neglect, because it does not contain provisions summarily enforcing its faithful fulfillment. The conditions apparently designed to accomplish this are insufficient for the purpose, and allow the contractor to slight the work for a period of six months before he can be obliged to perform it thoroughly or suffer a reversion of the job to the direction of the City authorities. Appeals to the Corporation Counsel for advice in the matter have thus far failed to elicit from that official any suggestion to extricate the City from its embarrassment; therefore, Col. DELAVAN concludes, the devising of some plan of relief from the trouble caused by the imperfections of the contract, rests with the Common Council.

The communication was referred to the committee on Public Health.

A report from the Committee on Finance, in favor of donating $50,000 towards the expense of constructing a new Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, was laid over under the rule.

Concurrence was had on the resolution increasing the wages of the caulkers and laborers in the Croton Department—the former to $2, and the latter to $1,75, per day.

The Board adjourned till Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Up-town Movement.

When a noted restaurateur changed his base to Fourteenth-street, it was generally thought that he had penetrated too far into the enemy's country; the supplies might be cut; it was a rash experiment, not warranted on sound military principles. His Summer campaign, however, has been a brilliant success, and what better proof could we demand of good generalship? WALLACK was the first among managers to perceive the advantage of an up-town stand. Three-fourths of those who patronize this class of theatre reside above Union-square. He has been amply rewarded for his sagacity and enterprise, as his houses night after night fully testify.

A. T. STEWART, not slow to see the course things were taking, has installed himself on the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, and though he has not half as much room as he could use advantageously, the change will secure to him at least one-third of the retail dry goods business previously done by other stores situated between Canal and Tenth streets. The Broadway railroad, to be in operation by the 1st of January, will turn four-fifths of the travel which Broadway pours into Union-square down Fourteenth-street and up Fifth-avenue. No pedestrian—no carriage—will voluntarily continue up Broadway, incumbered as it is with rails, when they can go up an admirably paved avenue—the finest thoroughfare in the City. In fact, this movement has already taken place, and Fifth-avenue above Fourteenth-street is now the centre of the polite travel of the City. The Clubs are all here, and it will not be long before its elegant houses will be turned into fine stores. Even now, we understand that parties are in search of a site for a theatre on the avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets. Below Fourteenth would not do; everything is dead; no movement, no passage. A theatre in the desired situation would undoubtedly enjoy a larger share of public patronage than any other locality above Union-square could command. Fifth-avenue is quickly to be the Rue de la Paix—the Regent-street—of New-York.

The Revolutionary Veterans.

At a meeting of the Veteran Corps of 1776, held at the Armory, Nov. 25, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, A very beautiful stand of colors, presented by Mrs. SARAH McFADDEN, so appropriately, on Evacuation Day, to this Company—be it, therefore,

Resolved, That a vote of thanks of this Corps be taken, in acknowledgment of this especial honor and marked respect conferred upon them; and be it further

Resolved, That in the very beautiful collation spread for the refreshment of the members, upon that occasion, this Company recognizes another act giving to the essence of the ladies, goodness of heart, and to the completeness of the honor conferred upon this Corps.

Resolved, That these resolutions, signed by the officers, be published in the New-York TIMES, and a copy of the same be appropriately engrossed, and presented to Mrs. SARAH McFADDEN.

RICHARD RAYNOR, Captain,
HIRAM DIXON, First Lieutenant; HENRY BAKER, Second Lieutenant; CALEB AMERMAN, Third Lieutenant; J. R. WILCOX, Fourth Lieutenant.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

In this Court yesterday, DANIEL L. WELCH was placed on trial, under an indictment for obtaining money by false pretences. It appeared from the evidence adduced by the prosecution that the prisoner had been an employe of Mr. WEBB, the shipbuilder, and, in accordance with the usual custom of that establishment, presented himself on Saturday evening at the office of the Cashier to receive his weekly wages. The number of days that each hand worked during the week, it seems, is left to his own statement, and the prisoner, on stepping up to the Cashier's office, merely uttered the words "five days," and was thereupon paid five days' wages by the Cashier. Immediately after making the payment, the Cashier said he suspected all was not right, and on inquiry at the yard, ascertained that the prisoner had not worked at all that week. Mr. SPENCER, counsel for the prisoner, claimed that under the law, as laid down in the case of the People *vs.* Haynes, 14th Wendell, his client was entitled to an acquittal on the testimony of the Cashier—he having proved, by his own evidence, that he did not exercise that ordinary caution which the law requires of every business man. The Court took the same view of the case, and without proceeding any further in the trial instructed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty. This the jury refused to do, or at least two of their number declined to obey the instructions of the Court. Under these circumstances the Court informed them that they could retire and consult together, and intimated that they would be permitted to remain together until after Thanksgiving unless they could agree. This was not a very pleasing prospect to the refractory jurors, and after being out twenty minutes they compromised the matter by agreeing to the following verdict: "Not guilty, according to the instructions of the Court." The jury were then discharged for the term, and the Court adjourned to Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

The Banks Expedition.

Public expectation is on tiptoe for the departure of the great expedition to be commanded by Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS. Meanwhile, as unostentatiously as the lion hunters will permit, the General is busy with his preparations. The troops and supplies are gathering at a convenient point, and any fine morning the public may be startled with the information that the great armada is afloat. Let us hope that it will prove invincible wherever it goes, and that it may reach the heart of the rebellion.

Naval.

IMPORTANT TO PRIZE CAPTORS.

Through the especial favor of an official in Washington, we are enabled to state that the persons entitled to prize money on the following captured vessels may now apply for it, as the lists have been received at Washington:

Captured by	Name of Prize.	Total am't.
U. S. *Union*	*Hattie Jackson*	$1,203 27
U. S. *Owasco*	*Eugene*	12,606 43
U. S. *Owasco*	*President*	5,380 65

The following is a form of receipt if the applicant is a warrant or commissioned officer:

Received, this 27th day of November, 1862, of S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent, at Washington, one hundred dollars —— cents, in full for my share of prize money as a Lieutenant on board the United States vessel *Union*, in the year 1862, being for captures made by said vessel during that period.
$100. [Name the prize or prizes.]

ORIGINAL.

A duplicate must be forwarded.

Henceforth the lists of prizes sent to Washington will be printed in this department when furnished, so that applicants need not trouble themselves to write beforehand.

THE NAVY-YARD.

Proposals for building a house at the Naval Hospital, New-York, will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, until the 22d December next. The plans for this building are in the hands of the Civil Engineer, and may be seen by interested parties at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The house in question is for the use of the Surgeon.

The *Passaic* left the Navy-yard yesterday, amid the plaudits of the crews of the different ships in the stream.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

The following changes are reported in the Pacific Squadron:

The Commander-in-Chief, Commodore CHARLES H. BELL, has been honored with the title of Rear Admiral. Commodore HENRY K. HOFF, who commanded the flagship *Lancaster* during her recent visit to California, has gone to the East, and is succeeded in the command of the *Lancaster* by Capt. JOSEPH LANMAN, recently Ordnance Officer at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Capt. CHARLES H. POOR has been ordered to take command of the *Saranac*, *vice* Capt. LANMAN, ordered to the *Lancaster*. The following Lieutenants in the Squadron have been promoted to Lieutenant-Commanders: Paul Shirley, of the *St. Mary's*; Geo. W. Young, of the *Wyoming*; Andrew W. Johnson, of the *Saranac*; Francis H. Baker, of the *Narraganset*; Wm. E. Fitzhugh, of the *Cyane*. Lieut. WILLIAM R. BROWN, U. S. Marines, has joined the *Lancaster*, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieut. HENRY BAINBRIDGE HOFF, who died at sea, on board the flagship, Aug. 17, 1862.

NEW-JERSEY.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The citizens of Bloomfield, and Montclair, N. J., wearied with, and disgusted at, the constant delays to which they have been subjected at Newark, through the mismanagement of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, held a meeting in the Bloomfield dépôt, on Tuesday evening, to take some action which should call attention to their grievances, and, if possible, secure them redress. Mr. WRIGHT F. CONGER called the meeting to order, and on his motion Mr. ROBERT M. HENING, of Montclair, was called to preside. After spirited speeches by Messrs. PRATT, HART, DODGE, M. W. DODD, and others, a series of resolutions was adopted declaring the delays a source of great inconvenience, and detrimental alike to the interests of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad and to those of the community for whose accommodation it was built, asserting that the growing importance of the section of country represented in the meeting no only justified but demanded increased accommodation and more rapid communication with New-York, and urging direct communication without change of cars, as the proper remedy for existing difficulties. A committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. J. H. Pratt, Henry Nason, Wright F. Conger, H. J. Mills, C. D. Gibson, R. M. Hening, and James C. Beach, was then appointed to confer with the Directors of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad Company, and to pledge them a hearty support in any liberal policy which would promote the interests of the road as well as those of the public. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the committee.

HORSE-CAR RAILROADS IN NEWARK.—It is probable a few months hence will find Newark as well supplied with horse-car railroads as any city of its size in the country. The Newark and Orange Company have their line in running order to Orange, and are doing a flourishing business. The same Company have an extension of their road to the line between Newark and Clinton Township nearly completed, and contemplate an extension to Irvington. They are also constructing a track up Broad-street to the Belleville line, to run ultimately to the latter village. The Newark and Pompton Turnpike Company give notice of an application to the next Legislature for an act to authorize them to abandon that part of their turnpike between Newark and West Bloomfield, and lay rails for horse-cars over the same. The completion of these several lines of road will be a great benefit both to Newark and the beautiful suburban towns thus placed in rapid and easy communication with it.

SOLDIERS' THANKSGIVING DINNER.—Great preparations are being made by the lady visitors in the United States Hospitals at Centre and Market streets, Newark, to give the soldiers a Thanksgiving dinner, on Friday, the 28th inst. Donations have been already received ample for the purpose. It is expected the dinner will be a grand affair. At the main hospital, at Centre-street, the officers will have a Thanksgiving dinner in their private dining-room. A large number of distinguished guests, among whom are Gens. SCOTT and McCLELLAN, Gov. OLDEN, JOEL PARKER, (Governor elect of New-Jersey,) and others, have been invited.

RESIGNATION.—Rev. E. NEVILLE, D. D., the eloquent and popular rector of Trinity Church, Newark, has resigned his charge, owing to continued ill health. He sailed yesterday in the steamer, from Boston, for Europe.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY,
Nov. 26, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Farley, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

Alderman Boole moved that when this Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet on Wednesday, the third day of December, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church for remission of assessments.

Referred to Committee on Assessments.

By the same—

Petition of Edward Timpson to have money paid in error refunded.

Referred to Comptroller, with power.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of his Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following communication, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1862—5 P. M.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I hereby nominate Le Grand G. Capers, Esq., for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The question being put on the confirmation of such nomination,

The same was lost on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton—2.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Also, a Message transmitting communication from the widow of the late Brig.-Gen. Thomas Williams, acknowledging the receipt of testimonial of respect to her husband.

Which was received and ordered on file.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to advertise for and purchase a new location for Hose Company Number Fifty, within the following boundary, to wit, Mott, Bayard, Bowery and Chatham streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Hugh Monahan to erect and maintain a watering trough in front of his premises number one hundred and fifty-seven Avenue A., the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Committee on Arts and Sciences be authorized and directed to procure a Portrait of General George B. McClellan, and the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Alderman Farley, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following report in favor of donating the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Managers the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be applied toward the erection of a new Orphan Asylum:

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the annexed petition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York, for aid from the municipal authorities of this City to enable them to construct a new, enlarged and improved asylum building in close proximity to the premises now occupied by them for asylum purposes, respectfully

REPORT.

That an investigation of the claims of the present petitioners upon the bounty of the City, conducted with more than ordinary scrutiny, has resulted in placing your Committee in possession of much information of great public importance, taken in connection with the subject of properly caring for the present and future well-being of that most helpless of all dependent creatures—the orphan.

The asylums under the control and management of the petitioners, the first of which, located in Prince-street, was opened in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, are models of cleanliness, order, system, and are marked by the exercise of the strictest economy in the expenditures necessary to their maintenance. They are supported by private donations, contributions from the several parishes in this diocese, and also derive some assistance from the State. Orphans are received at three years of age, are retained until they attain the age of twelve or thirteen years, when they are indentured as apprentices, or are placed in the families of their friends. The usual branches of Common School education are taught, and the schools are inspected by the School Officers. The control of the asylums, including the minutest details of their management, are under the immediate personal direction of the good Sisters of Charity—a sisterhood or community of whom it is unnecessary to do more than make mention of to give assurance that the objects to which they have devoted, or rather consecrated their lives—deeds of charity, and the moral culture of those intrusted to their charge, particularly the poor, sick and friendless—receives all that unostentatious, yet unremitting, patient, yet willing, unrequited, yet inestimable care and attention to their spiritual and temporal wants and requirements, for which these ministering angels are so proverbial. As incontrovertible proof of the fidelity to the trusts confided to them, in caring for and educating the orphans in this City, it is simply necessary to point to the gratifying fact, that a strict analysis of the criminal statistics of the State has failed to trace out one single instance where an inmate of an orphan asylum under their charge has been convicted of crime. Certainly, a beautiful commentary on their self-imposed labors of love.

In marked contradistinction to the above, and as an evidence of the disadvantages, pecuniary and others, of providing for orphans by the public, or in public institutions, as compared with their care when provided for by private charities similar to and including this of the present petitioners, the following extract is taken from the report of the Select Committee of the Senate of this State, "appointed to visit charitable institutions supported by the State, and City and county poor and work houses and jails," being Senate Document Number Eight of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. The report was presented by the late and lamented Mark Spencer, Senator from this City, who was Chairman of said Select Committee, and is a guarantee that the subject in hand was well and maturely considered:

"The most important point in the whole subject confided to the Committee, is that which concerns the care and education of the children of paupers. There are at least thirteen hundred of these now inmates of the various poor-houses, exclusive of those in New-York and Kings County; enough in these nurseries, if not properly cared for, *to fill, some day, all the Houses of Refuge and Prisons in the State.* As the receptacles for adult paupers, the Committee do not hesitate to record their delibarate opinion, that the great mass of the poor-houses which they have inspected are most disgraceful memorials of the public charity. Common domestic animals are usually more humanely provided for than the paupers in some of these institutions; where the misfortune of poverty is visited with greater deprivation of comfortable food, lodging, clothing, warmth and ventilation, than constitute the usual penalty for crime. The evidence taken by the Committee exhibits such a record of filth, nakedness, licentiousness, general bad morals, and disregard of religion and the most common religious observances, as well as of gross neglect of the most ordinary comforts and decencies of life, as if published in detail, would disgrace the State and shock humanity. The Committee hesitate to record in the pages of their report the particular instances which would amply justify their general condemnation of these misnamed charitable provisions for the *adult poor*. But with respect to *children, the case is far worse*; and the Committee are forced to say, that it is a great public reproach that they should be suffered to enter or remain in the poor-houses, as they are now mismanaged.

* * * *

"If adequate provisions cannot be made *in the various existing orphan asylums and such as may hereafter be founded* for the support and education of these unfortunate children of poverty, as a consideration for increased beneficence from the State, *or from the counties*, then the Committee most earnestly recommend the establishment of special institutions for the purpose of maintaining and educating them by themselves, apart from the contaminations which now surround and vitiate them. It would in the end prove a most useful and economical public charity, and one which the present state of the alms-houses seems to demand very urgently, if the welfare of succeeding generations is worthy of the care of the present one."

While the above extract, in reference to the children of pauper parents, does not apply to this City, with its well-managed and bountiful public charities, yet outside of its corporate limits, we are fearful the facts presented are not in the least exaggerated.

The following, in reference to "Orphan Asylums," is also extracted from the same document:

"It is agreeable to turn from the consideration of the poor-houses and their mismanagement to the examination of the orphan asylums to which the benefactions of the State are contributed. The Committee visited them all. Whether it be that the principal charge of these is confided to females, or whatever be the cause, it is certain that with less comparative expenditure of the public moneys, an incomparably greater amount of comfort, cleanliness, kind treatment, health, and good education, is secured to the inmates than happens to be the lot of the paupers in our poor-houses.

To a cordial expression of praise respecting the general management and good condition of the Orphan Asylums, the Committee most cheerfully add a recommendation of them to the liberal support of the State Government."

* * * * * * *

The above extracts are made from the report of the Select Committee of the Senate, principally with the view of exhibiting to the Common Council the recommendation of the Committee in favor of the Orphan Asylums to the support of the State and County authorities, and of exhibiting the favorable light in which they were regarded by the Committee.

That the encomiums passed upon the management of the orphan asylums are merited there is no question; and to none do they apply with greater force than to the asylums under the control of the petitioners.

Your Committee, in their investigation, have ascertained that during the year preceding the thirtieth September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the number of orphan and half-orphan children maintained and educated in the several asylums under the charge of the petitioners, was one thousand and eighty-three, while the number of applicants have so increased of late that the Managers of the Asylum have very reluctantly been compelled, from want of more ample accommodations, to refuse admittance to hundreds, most of whom are the children of soldiers recently deceased—men who offered their lives a sacrifice upon the altar of an adopted country which they loved, and to perpetuate the existence of which they lost their lives—leaving their wives, and, in many cases, several children totally unprovided for, and dependent upon the cold charity of an unfeeling world for the means necessary to prolong their existence. Your Committee are satisfied that a visit to the institution of the petitioners would convince the most obdurate of the necessity of making immediate and adequate provision for the unfortunate class of our population whose passing necondition, and rapidly increasing numbers are a source of [illegible] to the benevolent gentlemen and ladies engaged in the institutions. Let any person but witness the tearful appeal of a widowed mother, surrounded with her four weeping and destitute children, for admission of her orphans into one of the asylums of your petitioners—beseeching in the name of Him who promised to be "a father to the fatherless," for mercy for her suffering; let him but witness her look of mute despair upon being informed that it is not possible to comply with her request, owing to the overcrowded condition of the institution, and if the beholder of such a scene can stoically witness it without having his better nature aroused to the fact that such scenes are of daily, almost hourly occurrence, and that it is his duty, if in his power to afford relief to this unfortunate, and now unhappily daily increasing class of the population of this city, he must be hard-hearted indeed. The very fact that, as a general rule, the persons now seeking for admission for their children into the asylums of your petitioners were but a short time ago regarded, both by themselves and their neighbors, as among the most thrifty and well-to-do, owing to the presence of the husband and father, and his ability to provide for his family, but who, actuated by motives of patriotism, volunteered to serve his country in her time of need, and lost his life in fighting for its integrity, adds immeasurably to the affliction of the widow and orphans, and to the mortification of the managers of the asylum in being compelled to deny them admission.

Another, and probably equally, if not more to be pitied class of applicants for admission to the asylums of the petitioners, are the children of deceased emigrants. It not unfrequently happens that one, if not both, the parents die on the passage to this country, but more frequently shortly after their arrival upon our hospitable shores, from disease engendered on the passage, or from penury and want upon their taking up a residence among us. In the latter case, the Minister of God, who is invariably in attendance at the death-bed of the parent, at times the only surviving one, is importuned, beseeched, nay, even commanded, by the hopes of his own salvation, and the salvation of the dying sinner he is ministering for, to take charge of and be a father to the helpless children so soon to become orphans. He cannot, if he would, refuse the dying request of the agonized parent; humanity, religion, every noble instinct of our nature revolts at the idea of refusing or denying an application made under such circumstances; and while the task of caring for the poor, abandoned, friendless orphans is undertaken by the clergyman, the orphan asylum is their inevitable destination—the remuneration for their support, maintenance and education being the consciousness of a charitable duty performed—and the consoling reflection that the last moments of the dying parents were rendered comparatively happy by the knowledge that the promise thus given to provide for their orphan children would be religiously fulfilled.

Your Committee cannot imagine a more deserving charity, nor can they fail to regard any interruption in the benefits extended through this institution, without the greatest alarm; hence they regard the proposition contained in the annexed petition, to erect, on the block of ground between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-streets, the Fourth and Madison avenues, a large and suitable building capable of containing from eight hundred to one thousand children, with the greatest favor. The fact, however, that the petitioners are obliged to rely principally upon the voluntary contributions of the charitable for the payment of the ordinary expenses of their present asylum renders it impossible for them, unaided by public benefaction to undertake, and prosecute successfully, their contemplated arduous undertaking, and accordingly, application is made to the City authorities for aid to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

To the superficial observer the above amount of fifty thousand dollars appears enormous, and was at first so regarded by your Committee; but they trust to be enabled to convince the Common Council, as they were themselves convinced, by incontrovertible facts and figures, that the amount is in reality insignificant, in comparison to the pecuniary benefits already inured to the City Treasury, and equally insignificant when considered prospectively, in regard to the pecuniary advantages certain to result to the City upon the completion of the proposed Asylum.

The first orphan asylum under the charge of the petitioners, was opened in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and has consequently been in successful operation for a period of thirty-seven years. The inmates were then few, but have steadily increased annually, until they now number one thousand and eighty-three in all. A fair annual average number of inmates would be five hundred. By reference to page one hundred and three, of Senate Document Number Eight, of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, it will be seen that the City authorities pay the managers of the New-York Juvenile Asylum "at the rate of sixty dollars per year for each child in the asylum, amounting last year (one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six) to thirty thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars."

Apply this rule to the Orphan Asylum of the petitioner, and behold the result.

Average of 500 inmates per year for 37 years, in all	18,500
At a cost of $60 per year each	$1,110,000
Or, by reference to page 165 of the same document, it will be seen that the cost to the City of maintaining between 900 and 1,000 children for the same year, at the Nursery on Randall's Island, was $3,240 91, or about $74 for each child.	
Apply the same rule to the Asylum, under charge of the petioners as before, 18,500 children at $74 each per year, and the result is	$1,369,000

Had the children which have been cared for in the institutions of the petitioners been thrown upon the City, as would inevitably have been the case if no other provision had been made for them, the cost to the City would, if their care had been confided to private corporations, have been the former amount of one million one hundred and ten thousand dollars; if placed in the City's Nursery and cared for, as is now the case on Randall's Island, the expense would have been the latter amount of one million three hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars!

Is not an institution of such a praiseworthy character, and one that has saved, since its organization, over one million of dollars to the City Treasury, entitled to more than ordinary consideration? And when the managers make application for assistance to enable them to extend their charities, while they curtail in a corresponding degree the expense to the City, are they not entitled to, and should they not receive all the aid and encouragement asked for, if in the power of the City authorities to grant it.

Your Committee believe that an affirmative response will be given by the Common Council, and that their reply will be universally applauded by their constituents, especially so when it is understood that with the exception of the ground whereon to build their asylum, they have never applied for or received the slightest aid from the City authorities.

To simplify the matter, your Committee will state the claim in this way:

Present number of children in asylums of petitioners	1,083	
Annual cost paid Juvenile Asylum by City for each child	60	
		$64,980
Your petitioners ask for $50,000, to enable them to make provision for the accommodation of 1,000 additional children—which, at the same rate, would cost the City		60,000
Total cost per annum, for support of children of the petitioners when their new building is completed and occupied		$124,490

The petitioners, consequently, ask for $74,490 *less* than it would cost the City to provide for and maintain for *one year alone* the orphan children which it is intended by them to furnish with homes, food, clothing and education (until able to take care of themselves) *for all time to come*, in their asylums, free of expense to the City.

Viewed charitably, religiously, pecuniarily, so many reasons in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners force themselves upon the mind of your Committee, that they have not the time to present them for the consideration of the Common Council; they believe the few facts and figures set forth in the foregoing report are sufficient to give the authorities an intelligent understanding of the merits of the application. If they prove as convincing to the Common Council as they have to your Committee, that no better possible investment could be made of that amount of the funds of the Corporation, they will have performed an agreeable duty to themselves and their constituents.

The following resolution is respectfully yet earnestly recommended for your adoption:

Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be and is hereby donated to the managers of "The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York," to be applied toward the erection of a new Orphan Asylum on the block of ground bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, the Fourth and Madison avenues; and that the Comptroller, in making his estimate of the expenses of the City Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to include therein the above mentioned sum of fifty thousand dollars.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
HENRY SMITH,
Committee on Finance.

During the reading,

Alderman Boole moved that the further reading be suspended, and that the report be laid over and printed in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

Alderman Dayton, demanding a division of the question,

The question was put on the first portion of the motion, viz.: To suspend the reading, and lay the report over.

Which was carried.

The question was then put on the second portion of the motion, viz.: That the report be published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lawrence Holger, President of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, for the sum of five thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said Orphan Asylum, the amount to be charged to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be directed to test the utility and advantages of the hose coupling recommended in his last report to the Common Council, and that the sum of five thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

Which was laid over.

The Committe on Fire Department presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a new hose carriage for the use of Hose Company Number Forty-eight.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Walsh moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that the salary of the caulkers in the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased to the sum of two dollars per day, and the salary of the laborers in said Department be increased to the sum of one dollar and seventy cents per day, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution by the Common Council.

Which was carried.

Alderman Walsh moved that the action of the Board of Councilmen in adopting such resolution be concurred in.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to issue from time to time, as shall be required, the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, created by an ordinance of the Corporation of the City of New-York, passed April twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in pursuance of chapter eighty-five of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Alderman Frear moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Henry Kincke and others for remission of assessment.

Which was carried.

Whereupon Alderman Frear offered, in connection therewith, the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Kincke, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents. Also in favor of Sophia Huner, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents. Also in favor of J. C. Kendall, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-four cents. Also in favor of V. Kovin, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-four cents. Also in favor of J. White, Valentine Kirby and H. Vanderbilt, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents each, with interest added to each from July twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to enable them to pay an erroneous assessment against their property for regulating and grading the Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, they having performed the said work at their own expense by permission of the Street Commissioner and under his direction, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over,

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector, in answer to resolution of inquiry relative to the condition of the streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Bill of E. Van Raust, for carriages furnished for the reception of the Twelfth Regiment.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Allen—

Bill of E. Van Raust, for carriages furnished for funeral of P. H. Gallagher.

Which was laid over,

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis J. Tuomey, Christian B. Woodruff, Simeon Meyers, E. W. Sayers, Gustavus A. Valentine and William Hitchman, each for the sum of $250, to be in full payment for services rendered as Clerks to the several committees of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1862; also, in favor of H. N. Parker and T. P. Smith, each for the sum of $250, to be in full payment for services rendered as messengers, etc., to the several committees of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1862, to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Preamble reciting that a pier is needed at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River, for the accommodation of business, and that Theodosius F. Secor has offered to construct such pier, with resolution that said Theodosius F. Secor and his assigns be authorized to construct and maintain a pier extending into the East River in continuation of Twelfth-street, from the foot of Twelfth-street, to the pier line established by law, so as to include the old pier now standing on said premises, such pier, so to be constructed, not to be less than forty feet in width, and the use of said pier when constructed, is granted to said Secor, his legal representatives and assigns, together with the right to collect wharfage therefrom, until the same shall be taken by the City in pursuance of the following provision: Provided always, and this grant is in the express condition, that when the solid filling on each side of said pier shall be extended out to the bulkhead line, established by law, the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York, may enter upon and take possession of said pier, and hold the same to their own use, on first paying to said Secor the then value of said pier, to be fixed by appraisers, &c.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negatvie—Alderman Dayton.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have Engine number Forty-seven repaired, the same no to cost more than the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and that the Engine be repaired under the direction of the Chief Engineer.

Which was adopted.

Resolution, that the salary of the Register of Water Rents be increased to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the salary of the Deputy Register to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum.

(In the Board of Aldermen, October fifteen, amended by adding the words following, viz.: "Also, the Clerk of the Aqueduct Board and Chief Clerk to the Register, to two thousand dollars each.")

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Allen—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in amending resolution of Board of Aldermen, (that the sidewalks of Seventy-second-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River, be made thirty feet wide, and that the owners of property thereon be granted permission to inclose fifteen feet in width of the said sidewalks so widened for court-yards, similar to the regulation of portions of the Fifth-avenue, Thirty-fourth, Twenty-third and Seventy-ninth streets—the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission when, in their opinion, the necessities of the City may require it,) by adding thereto the words, "the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner."

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Mitchell, Farley—3.

Subsequently reconsidered and the paper concurred in on a division, as follows, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Read, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Frear—1.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Frear moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell—6.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Mitchell, Dayton, Boole, Allen, Farley—6.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the cellar of house of Hose Company Number Twenty-eight to be excavated and fitted up, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to procure a temporary location for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Eight.

Which was laid over.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and the paper concurred in.

Resolution permitting Messrs. Moller, Odell & Doscher to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of Francis Felix, to have illegal assessment money refunded, (paid on land taken for the Central Park.)

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Petition of Hermann Knubel, to have illegal assessment money refunded, (paid on land taken for the Central Park.)

(By Board of Councilmen referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in,

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Reed, Dayton, Boole, Allen, Farley—7.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the sidewalks of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space four wide where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Boole, Allen, Farley—8.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Alderman Walsh moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem declared that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, December three, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

CAPTURE BY VESSEL NOT BLOCKADING.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Memphis and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Magnolia*, on July 31, 1862, off Charleston Harbor. On her being libeled, British subjects intervened as owners of vessel and cargo, and the evidence sustained their allegation that both were neutral property. The evidence showed that the vessel had landed at Charleston a cargo consisting largely of contraband of war; that her master and owners knew that the port was blockaded, when the vessel was fitted out in England, and intended that her ingress and egress should be in violation of the blockade. The claimants in addition to the general points taken in these prize cases, claimed also that the capture was invalid, because it was not made by a vessel actually stationed at the blockaded port.

Held by the Court—That this claim is not supported by any authority produced, nor does it comport with the authority of a belligerent to repress infractions of a blockade. The guilty vessel does not purge her offence by a successful act of fraud or deceit in preventing an arrest by the force supporting the blockade. Her capture is lawful, although the blockading force may be entirely absent from the port when the culpable act is done. (1 Kent, 145.) Any public vessel of the belligerent whose rights are violated may be the agent to apprehend the offender, though by dexterity or superior speed he may escape arrest at the time or place at which the wrong was perpetrated. The only question which seems to be allowed in that respect is, whether the capturing vessel possesses the attributes of a national ship, so as to be entitled to participate in prize proceeds. (The *Charlotte*, 5 Rob., 280; the *Melomane*, *Ibid.*, 50; 1 Dods, 220; 2 Hagg. 373.)

That this vessel and cargo were captured in *flagrante delicto*, and under the undisguised avowal of her officers on their examination and the open contract of the shipping articles, all recognizing the culpability of the voyage, and the papers on board verifying the reward paid the crew for accomplishing the illicit enterprise, it is not without surprise that the Court has witnessed a formal issue made by the claimants on the justness of the seizure of the vessel and cargo.

Decree of condemnation against vessel and cargo. For the United States and captors Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton; for claimants Mr. Edwards.

PRACTICE—NUMBER OF WITNESSES—RIGHT OF CONSUL TO INTERVENE—EVIDENCE.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Elizabeth and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the steamer *Keystone*, May 29, 1862, in the Atlantic Ocean, off Charleston Harbor. The libel was filed against her July 7, and on the return of the process, the acting British Consul intervened for the interest of the owners of the vessel and cargo, and filed a claim and answer. The vessel was registered at Nassau on Feb. 6, 1862, to John H. Hanna, of New-Orleans. She cleared from Nassau for St. Johns, New-Brunswick, in May, 1862. She went to sea May 25, and when captured, on the 29th, she was about thirty miles from Charleston. No log-book was produced, and no evidence was given of the course the vessel pursued from Nassau. Her crew consisted of twenty-one persons, including a master, two mates, two engineers, steward, cook, cabin-boy, five seamen, and five or six negroes. Only the master and the cabin-boy were examined *in preparatorio* on June 4, and the claimants excepted to the regularity and sufficiency of the proofs on this ground, that the twelfth Prize Rule requires that three or four of the persons found on board a prize shall be examined, of whom the master and mate or supercargo, must be two.

Held by the Court—That the omission of the captors to observe the requirements of this rule was an irregularity which, if properly taken advantage of by claimants properly intervening in the cause, might lead to the rejection of the proofs, or compel the libelants to show cause for the omission.

That the acting Consul was a competent party to intervene in the suit, but no privilege is reserved to him which could not be exercised by the owners of the property themselves.

That no reason is assigned for the delay in filing the libel till July 7, a month after the witnesses were examined; but it is a palpable inference that a pause in the proceedings occurred to await the production of other witnesses.

That the parties are authorized by Rule 13 to attend the examination of witnesses before the Commissioners, and the presumption is forcible that it was well known when the claim was filed who of the crew had been examined and what testimony had been given.

That it was, therefore, palpable laches to withhold the objection to the mode of taking the proofs until the hearing. That a neglect of one litigant party to bring forward at the proper period objections touching the form or regularity of the acts of his opponent in conducting his cause in Court is to be deemed a waiver of such objections, or equivalent to an admission that, if made known, the other side could have satisfactorily removed them.

That the motion to exclude or disregard the depositions taken must be denied.

And the Court ordered that entry of a final decree be suspended until the libelants furnish satisfactory evidence, by depositions filed within ten days, that the omission to examine the witnesses required by the rule arose from reasonable and justifiable cause, and was not owing to any culpable or improper purpose on the part of the prosecution.

Before the expiration of the ten days, affidavits were filed on the part of the prosecution showing that the crew, except the two witnesses examined and two or three negroes, were transferred to the *Bienville* on account of the largeness of their numbers and the smallness of the prize, and were brought to Philadelphia, where it was believed they were allowed to disperse, and they were never brought to this port, and that the negroes were not examined here because they were stupid and unintelligent persons.

Held by the Court—That this evidence satisfies the Court that the failure to produce other witnesses was the result of misapprehension or accident, and was not from any purpose to disregard the rule of the Court.

The case now came up for final decision on the former evidence, and on the log which was now produced by the claimant's counsel as having been given him by the master and accidentally not sent to the Commissioners with the other papers of the ship.

The log mentioned her departure from Nassau on Sunday, May 25, for St. Johns, N. B. She was taken the Thursday following at 4½ A. M. On Wednesday, the 28th, the log notices "coal getting short and water likewise."

The master of the vessel was put on board her at Mobile in December, 1861. She went to Mobile from New-Orleans. Thence she went to Havana with a cargo of spirits of turpentine; thence with another cargo to Nassau, and thence to New-Orleans, where she arrived Feb. 20, 1862. Thence she carried a full cargo of cotton to Havana, and thence went to Nassau. From Nassau she went back to Havana and took on board some cases, then went back to Nassau, where she took on a full cargo, part of which consisted of tin, lead, rifles, sabre blades and saltpetre, and started on the voyage on which she was captured. When the vessel ran into New-Orleans before, she cleared for Matamoras. The cargo on her, the master testified, was shipped and claimed by Adderly & Co., of Nassau, but he did not know that they had any interest in it, or who were its consignees. He knew of the blockade when he sailed. When the prize discovered the capturing vessel, she was about twenty miles west of the Gulf Stream. She then altered her course and headed for the Gulf Stream. The Gulf Stream would be the direct course from Nassau to St. John, and the prize was about two points off that course when taken.

The cabin-boy testified that it was generally understood by the crew that the vessel meant to run the blockade of Charleston.

Held by the Court—That the position of the vessel when captured indicated that her destination was to a port near there, and not to one in New-Brunswick, ten or twelve degrees of longitude east, and eight or ten degrees of latitude north from her.

That this bears strongly against the integrity of the representations of the clearance and shipping agreement and the testimony of the master, that the vessel was bound for St. John.

That unless the voyage proposd was to be a short one, it would be incredible that the vessel should put to sea with a supply of water and coal not sufficient to supply her for four days, and part of which time she ran under sails only.

That on all the evidence, the Court is clear in concluding that the vessel had not acquired a *bona fide* neutral character; that St. John was not her true destination, and her papers in that respect were simulated and false; that she had on board articles contraband of war intended for an enemy's port, and was arrested in endeavoring to carry such articles to such port, and that her owners and master knew of the blockade.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

For the United States and captors Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton; for claimants Mr. Edwards.

PRACTICE—SERVICE OF MONITION.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Joseph H. Toone.*—In a previous decision in this cause the Court declined to give a decree against anything more than the cargo, because process had not been issued against the vessel. Subsequently, on Nov. 10, the District-Attorney obtained a monition against the vessel, and an order from the Court to attach the vessel by delivering a copy of the monition to Mr. Edwards, proctor for the claimant in the suit under the forty-fourth Admiralty Rule of the Supreme Court. This was done. On the return of the monition the District-Attorney moved for a decree of condemnation against the vessel for default of an answer. On the 18th, Mr. Edwards filed an "exception, objection and protest," in behalf of Aymar, the owner of the vessel, against the requirements of the monition.

Held by the Court.—That the Court cannot consider the paper as a defence to the motion made by the District-Attorney, as it is specifically an exception and in bar to the competency of the Court to act on the subject matter of the additional process and monition. The appearance is not *sub modo* to the deficiency and irregularity of the proceedings against the vessel and the inadequacy of evidence to convict her. That would be a defence in chief on the merits, a result and consequence which the protest seeks to prevent or render nugatory. The Court in its sentence against the cargo expressly forbore to act on the allegations of the libel against the ship on the ground that no monition had been issued against her. If it had been understood that the owner had appeared by a Proctor in defence of the ship, such appearance would undoubtedly have cured the want of a monition or due notice to the ship and have stood as such notice to the owner. (3 Dall., R. 87, 331.) The forty-fourth Admiralty rule of the Supreme Court meets the case when no notice by monition has been given to the owner of property proceeded against as prize, and not in port, and authorizes the service of the monition on the owner personally, his agent or proctor, residing in the District. The latter course has been pursued in the present instance. If the appearance of the proctor for the owner of the vessel was not absolute, at first, so as to render the proceedings against her perfect without direct notice to him, then the service of the monition on him on the day of its return is adequate notice to bind his principal as to all subsequent steps regularly taken by the libelants in the cause. They are accordingly entitled to a decree of condemnation of the vessel by default, as prayed for.

Revenue Decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NOV. 25.

Before Judge Nelson.

PENALTY—A NICE CALCULATION.

D. V. Freeman vs. *Hiram Barney.*—This was an action brought to recover an amount paid by the plaintiff as extra duties levied by the defendant. The penalty was levied on the ground that on appraisement the appraisers had advanced the value more than ten per cent. The evidence showed that the appraisers, in their calculation, wherever a number of cents occurred more than fifty, had called it a dollar, and whenever it was less than fifty cents, they had thrown it out entirely. On an accurate calculation, it appeared that the advance was less than ten per cent. on the value of the invoice by forty one-hundreths of a cent.

The Judge held that as it was not advanced fully ten per cent., the penalty of ten per cent. could not be levied, and the plaintiff was entitled to recover, and he directed a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $205 38.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendent, District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Allen.

SUFFICIENCY OF PROTEST.

A. R. Stone vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—This was an action to recover back an amount of duties paid under protest to the defendant, as Collector, on two importations of cotton velvets by the *Bridgewater* and the *Princeton*. There was no question in the case, except as to the sufficiency of the protest. The duties were levied at 25 per cent., while the plaintiff claimed [illegible] he protested against paying the 25 per cent. duties.

The Judge held that, under the circumstances of the case, the protest was sufficient. The parties had had a controversy about whether the duties should be 20 or 25 per cent., and this protest gave sufficient notice to the Collector that it was the 5 per cent. in controversy which would be claimed. He accordingly directed a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount of $608 57.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen.

IMPORTATION OF SUGARS—ACT OF DEC. 24, 1861.

Robert B. Minturn et al. vs. *Hiram Barney.*—This was an action to recover back duties levied by the defendant as Collector upon an importation of 1,000 boxes of sugar. The sugar was imported on board the bark *Adeline*. She arrived on Dec. 23, 1861, and was reported as "below" on Dec. 24. On that day the plaintiffs went to the Custom-house to enter their goods, but were unable to perfect their entry owing to their not having a Consular certificate attached to their invoice. They thereupon applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for leave to enter an appraisement, but before that permission arrived they received by mail an invoice regularly certified, and with it they went and perfected their entry of the 24th December. On Dec. 24 Congress passed an act providing that from and after the date of the passage of the Act there should be levied on all sugars imported into the country an increased rate of duty, and the Collector charged this increased rate of duty upon these sugars, which the plaintiffs paid under protest.

Other consignees of sugars by this same vessel entered their sugar and paid duties at the old rate. On Dec. 26 the Secretary of the Treasury sent a circular to the Collector stating that the Act applied to all such goods, whether in warehouse or imported on or after Dec. 25.

But on appeal from the decision of the Collector to the Secretary, that decision was affirmed.

Judge NELSON said it was a very plain case. The Secretary must have forgotten his circular. The act applied to goods imported on and after Dec. 25. These goods were here on the 24th, and were entered on that day, though the entry was not perfected for a day or two after. He accordingly directed the jury to find a verdict for the difference in the duties with interest, amounting to $228 17.

For plaintiff Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen.

DISCHARGE OF THE JURY—AMOUNT OF REVENUE BUSINESS.

No other revenue cases being ready, the jury were discharged till the first Monday of January. Judge NELSON said that Judge HALL would be here next term to take the District Court, as Judge SHIPMAN could not be here next month, but would be here in January.

The Court has disposed of about 40 revenue cases, out of the 222 on the Calendar. The District Attorney notified parties that he was ready to try any case on the Calendar on one day's notice, but no other cases were called on but these, and the Court has adjourned time and again for lack of business.

United States Circuit Court....Nov. 26.

FORFEITURE OF BAIL—TRIAL HAD.

In the Matter of James Murphy, bail for Joseph E. Santos—NELSON, C. J.—This is an application to the Court to set aside the default and order to prosecute the recognizance of Murphy for the appearance of Santos on an indictment for fitting out a vessel with intent to employ her in the Slave-trade, and to abide the order of the Court. The prisoner appeared and answered to the indictment, but pending the trial and before it was concluded, he departed without leave of the Court. He was called and the recognizance duly estreated, but as the offence amounted to a misdemeanor only, the prosecution progressed, and the prisoner was acquitted by the Jury. The bail now applies for relief from the default and estreat of the recognizance.

The 6th section of the Act of Congress of 1839, (5 Stat. at Large, p. 322,) provides that in case of recognizances in criminal cases forfeited, the Court shall have authority in their discretion to remit the whole or part of the penalty whenever it shall appear that there has been no willful default of the parties, and *that a trial can notwithstanding be had in the cause*, and that public justice does not otherwise require the same penalty to be exacted.

This case is rather stronger in favor of the application than those contemplated by the statute. Here the trial has been had and the prisoner acquitted. The condition of the recognizance has been performed in fact, though not in contemplation of law, for he has stood his trial. The case being a misdemeanor, it was competent to proceed with the trial in his absence. Although we must assume that the default was willful as its respects the prisoner, for aught that appears, the bail is innocent, and he is the person most materially interested in the success of the motion.

Under the actual circumstances of the case, I think the breach of the condition of the recognizance technical, and that it would be unreasonable to inforce it. I shall therefore direct the default and estreat to be set aside, the bail to pay the District Attorney the costs if any suit has been commenced.

EVIDENCE—DAMAGES.

Ross Winans vs. *Charles Danforth et al.*—This was a motion for a new trial. The action was brought for infringement of the plaintiff's patent for a variable exhaust on a locomotive. The evidence showed that the defendant had made and sold two locomotives with the exhaust attached; and the plaintiff proved that the exhaust would save about $300 a year in the use of coal. There was no other evidence on the question of damages. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,000, which the defendant now moved to set aside, claiming that on the evidence there should have been a verdict for nominal damages only.

NELSON, C. J.—I have looked into the evidence in this case on the subject of the damages, and am of the opinion that they are excessive. I think $1,000 would have been full indemnity for the infringement of making and selling the two machines with the variable exhaust attached to them.

Verdict set aside, unless plaintiff remits the sum of $2,000.

For plaintiff, Mr. Blatchford; for defendant, Mr. Stoughton.

Divorce—Will Alimony Be Allowed Where the Marriage is Put in Issue?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Anna Caroline Smith vs. *John J. Smith.*—This action was brought to procure a divorce, the plaintiff charging cruel and inhuman treatment.

From the complaint, it appeared that the parties were married, in Twenty-third-street, on the 22d of October, 1861, and that they subsequently cohabited together as man and wife, the defendant being allowed to retain the marriage certificate. It also appeared that in April last the defendant caused the plaintiff to be arrested, charging her with having stolen from him $1,000 in gold, which she claimed he had given her some time previous. Plaintiff further set forth that the defendant had subsequently publicly declared her to be only his mistress, and had refused to provide further for her support. That the defendant had also stated that he had destroyed the certificate, and that it would be useless for her, plaintiff, to go to law about it. She also averred that the defendant had threatened her life.

The defendant denied all the allegations of the complaint, excepting that he had caused the plaintiff to be arrested, for which he alleged good cause. Plaintiff now moved for alimony, and her counsel cited some authorities in favor of allowing alimony where the marriage was denied. It was contended that the defendant had so far recognized the plaintiff as his wife, and so fully admitted her to be such, that he could not now deny it and be entitled to any degree of credence.

Decision was reserved.

A. F. Bangs and J. Francis Walton for plaintiff; T. J. Glover and John Sedgwick opposed.

The Separate Estate of Mrs. Walton, Mother of Charles Jefferds.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Ellen Walton vs. *Walton and others.*—This was an action brought against the defendants, as executors of John Walton, deceased, the husband of the plaintiff, to recover the sum of $5,000, alleged to have been received by the husband, and which was claimed to belong to the separate estate of the plaintiff.

The defendants deny generally. The evidence of the plaintiff (who is the mother of Charles Jefferds) was then offered in her own behalf, but excluded.

Case still on.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy, for plaintiff; D. D. Field, for defendants.

More Lawyers.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Upon the coming in of the report of the Committee appointed in respect to the character and qualifications of applicants for admission to the Bar, the following named persons were admitted: Joseph Bell, Timothy F. Donovan, Alex. F. Kirchels, Robert M. Lake, F. P. Nash, Charles S. Prince, B. T. Vetterlein, R. B. Westbrook, G. W. Zener, S. J. C. Swezey, Lyman B. Bonnell, Geo. M. Curtis, S. P. Stoddard, Gustavus E. Matile, Daniel T. Washburn, Richard Rowland, Wm. A. Boyd, John Gould, Wm. H. Kircheis, Joseph H. Mahan, Daniel Parish, Jesse B. Rogers, Frank S. Winchester, J. Watson Cairnes, John Flanagan, Hugh G. Connell, James E. McBeth, D. Lansing Pomeroy, John M. Knapp, William H. Newman, Wm. Kemble Hall, Henry R. Moore, John A. Dinkle.

Chas. N. Bangs, a graduate of the Columbia College Law School, was also admitted.

Proceedings in Arrest—Res Adjudicata.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Daly.

Samuel Engle and Another vs. *John Yates.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of the 23d inst. The plaintiffs sought to recover $2,200, alleged to have been collected for them by the defendant, as their agent, and appropriated to his own use. The action was brought in the Supreme Court, and an order of arrest was obtained against the defendant, and he was arrested, but subsequently discharged on the ground that he was fraudulently induced within the district for the purpose of the arrest.

He was again arrested under an order obtained from this Court, which was now vacated, the Court holding that the order being discharged in the Supreme Court, the matter was *res adjudicata*.

G. W. Reynolds for plaintiff; A. H. Reavey for defendant.

Legal Notice.

Thursday, Nov. 27, being the day set apart by Gov. Morgan and Mayor Opdyke as Thanksgiving Day, this Court, at Chambers, adjourned to Friday, Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Titus vs. *Eager.*—Order settled.

Before Justice Barnard.

Cromwell vs. *Hewitt.*—Motion denied.

Monell vs. *Shasster.*—Defendant ordered to appear and be examined, on the 27th of December, at 10 A. M., at Chambers, Supreme Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Hartley vs. *Beckman et al.*—Motion for Receiver denied, with $7 costs to abide the event, without prejudice to renewal thereof upon additional facts, if so advised.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 26, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67 Reg.	101⅜	50	Erie Railway Pref.	91
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	104⅛	300	do	90¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103¾	100	do b30	91½
18,000	do	103⅝	100	do b30	91¼
10,000	do	103⅜	100	do	91
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C	99⅞	200	Hudson River R. s30	73⅜
25,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. Notes	104⅛	200	do	73⅛
			50	do	73½
30,000	U. S. Dem. N's.	122½	300	Harlem Railroad	22
1,000	Jer. City W. Ln	108½	300	do	22⅛
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	53½	400	do	22¼
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	69	200	Harlem R. Pref. s30	52¼
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	51¼	100	do s10	52
10,000	do	51⅜	200	do s30	52
500	Cal. St. 7s	113	100	do s60	51¾
3,000	N. Y. Central 6s	107	300	do	52
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M	101½	300	do b60	52¼
3,000	Harlem R. 3d M.	92	500	Reading Rl'd	75¼
3,000	Mich. C. 8s, C. 1st M. S. F. Bs	114	150	Mich. Cent. R. s60	88
			100	do s30	88
10,000	Mich. S. 2d m	93	50	do b10	88½
3,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pf.	78	100	do b30	88⅜
500	A. & T. H. Inc. bds.	57	100	do s10	88⅛
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	32⅛	150	do	88¼
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d mtg.	80	200	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	38½
5,000	Chi. & N. W. Ast. B.	60	100	do b30	38¾
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	98	200	do b10	38½
11,000	P., Ft. W & C. 2d m.	91	100	do b30	38½
9	Hanover Bank	87	350	do	38⅜
25,000	American Gold	129¼	100	do c	38⅜
10,000	do b60	129⅝	200	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	82¼
25,000	do b60	129¾	100	do b30	82½
25,000	do s10	129½	100	do	82⅛
5,000	do s60	129	600	do s30	82
100	Penn. Coal Co.	113	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	78
50	do	112	50	do s15	78
65	Cum. Coal Pref.	12¼	300	do	78⅛
225	Pac. M. S. Co.	119	200	do	78¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	102¼	50	do s30	78¼
150	do	102½	50	do	78⅞
150	do	102	360	Cl. & Pitts. R.	40½
600	do s30	102	100	do	40⅜
300	Erie Railway	61	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	80¼
100	do b30	61⅛	100	do s30	80¾
100	do b30	61	200	do	80¾
50	do s10	60⅞	150	do s10	80¾
1200	do	60⅞	50	do s30	80⅝
200	do s30	60¾	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	66⅜
800	do b30	60⅞	100	do	66⅝
750	Chic. & Rock I. R.	78¾	1000	do	66¾
50	do	78⅝	100	do b5	66⅜
100	Mil. & P. Du C. R. b30	33	400	do b10	66¾
200	Little Miami R.	125			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ cts. Notes	104	200	Reading Railroad	75
			100	Mich. Cen. R. s10	88½
35,000	do	103⅞	100	do s60	88⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	53⅜	350	do	88¾
6,500	Ohio St. 6s, '81	115	400	M. S. & N. I. R. b30	39
8,000	P., F. W & C. 1st m.	106	100	do	38⅞
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	90½	100	do	38¾
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	31½	300	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	82⅜
1,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. prf.	78	50	do s20	82¼
1,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st m.	104½	500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	78¼
2,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st m.	109	200	do b60	78⅜
10	North River Bank	95	100	do	78⅛
40,000	Amer. Gold s30	129	500	Ill. Cen. Canc. B. Sp.	63
30,000	do	129¼	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	40¼
10,000	do s10	129¼	50	do s30	40½
10,600	do	129⅜	100	do	40⅝
500	Cumb. Coal Pref.	12⅜	400	do	40¾
177	Penn. Coal Co.	112	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	80⅜
200	do s30	111	100	do	80⅝
150	N. Y. Central R.	102	50	do s10	80⅜
600	Erie Railway	61	100	do s3	80⅜
450	Erie R. Pref.	91	1000	Clev. & Tol. R.	66⅜
150	Hud. River R.	73¾	100	do s10	66¾
100	do s10	73¾	100	do b5	66⅜
200	do	73⅞	100	Chic. & Rock I. R.	78¼
100	Harlem R. R.	22¼	50	do	78⅛
50	Harlem R. Pref.	52	25	Mil. & P. du C. R.	33

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

The Stock Market, on the eve of the holiday of Thursday, and the near approach of the meeting of Congress, is unusually dull. The effect of this temper upon the Railway share Stocks is a decline of nearly 1 ℘ cent. from the best sales of yesterday. At the early Board there was a manifest disposition to press sales at this decline, and the registered amount of business on the Share list is about 15,000 shares. The Government Stocks were also weaker on the 6 ℘ cent. Registered Stock of 1881, the transfers of which close at Washington on Saturday next for the January dividend. But on the Coupon Stock of 1881, and the 7.30 ℘ cents of 1864, the bidding was steady. There was quite a panic in United States Notes of the Custom-house issue; the first sales were at 122⅛, and the lowest on the Street, between the Boards, 120⅞ ℘ cent. The price subsequently recovered to 121½@122 ℘ cent. There is no apparent cause for this sudden decline, certainly none which should not equally influence the price of gold. There is no point more clearly and emphatically determined in the financial policy of the Government, under the existing Administration, than that nothing but gold and the remnant of these United States notes of July 17, 1861, still unredeemed, will be received for Customs and nothing but gold paid out for the Interest upon the Public Debt of the United States, of all classes. The idea suggested on the Street that the Importing interest may induce the Government to accept ordinary United States notes of lawful tender for Customs, is wholly fallacious. We doubt whether it has the foundation of any attempt by the interest referred to, to influence the Administration to a change of policy. Another rumor that the Treasury may make a further issue of Custom-house Notes, in place of paying off by absorption for duties, of the present issue, is still more ridiculous.

In this connection it may not be out of the way to mention that an issue of Gold Currency—that is, a certain portion of United States Notes of lawful tender, to be stamped as payable in Gold at the Treasury in New-York—has been suggested for the use of the Treasury in its periodieal payments of interest upon the public Debt. Such Notes being specifically redeemable in Gold, would, of course, be current at the Custom-house; but the premium upon them on the Street would be the same as upon Gold, and they could in no other sense compete with the present issue of Custom-house Notes. Even this suggestion has not, so far as we are advised, been entertained at Washington, nor is it certain that it could be made of essential service to the Treasury during the suspension of Specie payments, as Gold-bearing Notes would not be withheld from redemption while carrying a high premium in the market any longer than the Interest Checks on the Treasury, payable in Gold, are now held over. The fact that a considerable amount of the latter is kept out for several weeks, and even months after their date, has probably induced the belief that Gold-paying Notes might be useful to the Treasury. At the same time it would scarcely be safe to presume upon such a circulation, merely to save a little interest.

The Brokers were fairly supplied with Money, to-day, at 6 ℘ cent. per annum. The movement was not important. The Sub-Treasury disbursements begin to exceed the daily receipts, after the office had accumulated a balance of nearly $26,000,000. After the Boston steamer's mail there was not much done in Exchange. The rates this afternoon are again weak in sympathy with Gold.

At the Second Board, the Railway Shares were about steady at the morning prices. The Treasury 7.30 ℘ cents were a fraction easier. The price of Gold, which opened stronger in the morning than the last price of Tuesday afternoon, fell off to 129[illegible] cash, and 129 seller 30 days.

Later in the day, the following figures were quoted as steady—the market, however, continuing to feel the influence of the dullness of the forenoon. There will, of course, be no business to-morrow:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104⅜	104	Missouris	51⅜	51⅛
Treas. 7.30 ℘ cts.	104⅛	103⅞	Tennessees	54	53
U.S. Notes C. H.	123	121⅛	Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold	129⅝	129⅜	Illinois Central	78⅜	78¼
N. Y. Central	102¾	102⅛	Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Common	61⅞	61	Pittsburgh	41	40⅞
Erie Preferred	91⅜	91	Rock Island	78⅞	78⅜
Hudson	74	73⅞	Galena	80⅞	80⅜
Mich. Central	88⅞	88⅛	Pacific	119⅞	119⅜
Mich. Southern	39⅛	38⅞	Panama	151½	152
Mich. Guarant'd	82⅜	82⅛	Harlem Pref	52⅜	51⅞

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107	Ocean	88
Manhattan	128	American Exchange	96
Merchants'	103½	Bank of the Republic	99
Mechanics'	107	Bank of N. America	96
Union	106½	Hanover	87
Phœnix	104	Irving	77
North River	95	Metropolitan	103¼
Tradesmen's	100	Grocers'	88
Greenwich	160	Shoe & Leather	101
Butchers' and Drovers'	119	Continental	90
National	95	St. Nicholas	92
Merchants' Exchange	93	Commonwealth	86
State of New-York	97	Importers' & Traders'	102½
Commerce	98⅛	Park	118
Commerce Scrip Stock	97		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscrip.	106	T. H. & A. 2ds Pref.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114	Chi. & N.W. Ap. Ex.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	114½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	75
Erie 1sts, '68	114	Chi. & N. W. Ass.	59¾
Erie seconds, '79	113½	Chi. & N. W seconds	31
Erie thirds, '83	106½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	52
Erie fourths, '80	100½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	112
Erie fifths, '88	99½	Del. Lack. & W. 2ds	108
Buff. N.Y. & E. 1sts '77	98	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80
Hudson seconds s.f., '85	112	M. & P. Du Chien firsts	103
Hudson thirds, '75	101	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Hudson Convert., '67	96	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Harlem thirds, '68	90	N. J. Cen. firsts	110
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct., '69-'72	110	N. J. Cen. seconds	108
Mich. Cen. n.f., '82	114	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	106
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	93	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	90½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	106½	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	71
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	97		

The earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for October, were as follows:

	1861.	1862.
For Freight	$86,726 57	114,409 [illegible]
For Passengers	37,586 79	45,939 [illegible]
For Express	1,584 10	2,454 [illegible]
For Mails	2,425 00	[illegible]
For Rents	6,727 82	6,896 24
Total	$135,050 28	$172,296 42

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $2,975,614 24, including for Customs $50,000; payments, $13,613,869 73, including payments of 15 day loan; balance, $15,340,403 62.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 160 bbls. Ashes, 24,599 bbls. Flour, 1,167 bbls. and 697 bags Corn Meal, 78,008 bushels Wheat, 36,774 bushels Corn, 12,812 bushels Barley, 1,123 bushels Rye, 49,904 bushels Oats, 175 bushels Malt, 3,502 pkgs. Provisions, and 840 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand, at $8 50 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 409 bbls., including 256 bbls. Pots and 153 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—A moderate demand prevails to-day; sales 200 bags Maracaibo on private terms; and 1,250 bags Rio, part at 31c. ℘ ℔. Java closes at 34c.@35c.; Rio, at 29½c.@33c.; Maracaibo, at 32c.@33½c.; Laguayra, at 32c.@33c.; and St. Domingo, at 28c.@29c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quite sparingly sought after, at 65c.@66c. for Middlings, ℘ ℔.

FISH—The demand has been active for Dry Cod, at $4 37½@$4 87½ ℘ cwt.; and for Massachusetts Mackerel, at $11@$11 50 for No. 1, and $7 75@$8 50 for No. 2, ℘ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Herring have been inactive. Smoked Herring have been freely offered and purchased at 31c.@33c. for Scaled, and 25c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed to-day, and prices have again declined 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. The reported sales since our last add up 10,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 60@$5 70; poor to choice extra State at $5 85@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 55@$5 70; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 95@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 70@$6 80 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 60	@$5 70
Extra State	5 85	@ 6 25
Superfine Western	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 95	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 70	@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 85	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 30	@ 8 25
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 40	@10 00

Southern Flour is dull and lower; sales 700 bbls., at $6 45@$6 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 90@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is tending downward; sales 540 bbls. Extra, at $5 90@$8 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is selling at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand, at $3 25@$3 62½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request at a further reduction of 1c.@2c. ℘ bush. Sales, since our last, 78,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 52; Amber Western, at $1 41@$1 43; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 40; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 30@$1 33; Milwaukee Club, at $1 19@$1 29; Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 23; Red State, at $1 37@$1 38, ℘ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower; sales since our last, 86,000 bushels at 69c.@70½c., for shipping Mixed Western; 63c.@68c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 58c.@63c. for unsound; 72c.@73c. for Yellow Western, 75c.@76c. for White Western, ℘ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted at 82c.@95c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada, at 65c.@67c.; Western, at 65c.@67½c.; and State, at 67c.@67½c. ℘ bushel. Barley is less sought after, at $1 46@$1 59 ℘ bushel. Sales 2,600 bush.

HAY—North River is in demand and is steady at 65c.@85c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at former prices. New Crop, 16c.@25c., according to quality, ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Have been actively sought after at firmer rates, including prime Buenos Ayres at 28c.@28½c.; Rio Grande at 27c.@27½c., and Orinoco at 26c.@26½c. ℘ ℔. Stock of all kinds, 98,000, against 270,000 same time last year.

LEATHER—Sole finds ready buyers at buoyant prices.

LIME—The inquiry for Glens' Falls is good at 80c. for KEENAN'S Lump, and $1 for Joints, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand at drooping prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, to-day, sales having been confined to 750 bbls., in lots, at $13 12½@$13 25 for Mess, and $11 50@$11 62½ for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in limited request, at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon continues in request at 7c.@9c. ℘ ℔.; sales 400 boxes. Lard favors buyers; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¾c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues in limited request at former rates. Sales since our last 180 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℘ tierce; India Mess, $23@$26 ℘ tce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$18 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in good demand, partly for export, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese sells freely, at 9½c.@12½c. ℘ ℔.

SPICES—Sales have been made in Boston of 25,000 ℔s. No. 1 Nutmegs at 85c.@90c. ℘ ℔., cash, now held at the latter rate. Other spices are quiet but firm.

SUGARS—Have been dull and heavy to-day, sales having been confined to a few hundred hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10½c.@11c., and Cuba at 10½c.@10¾c.; also Demarara, on private terms, ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 90,000 ℔s., at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,850 bbls., at 37½c.@38c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet to-day. For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9d. ℘ bushel; Lard 300 pkgs., by a foreign vessel, at 35s.; Tallow, 25 tons by an American vessel at 32s. 6d., and 250 hhds., by a foreign vessel, at 25s.@30s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 1,000 bbls., by a foreign vessel, at 3s. 1½d., and 500 bbls., by an American vessel, at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; and Hops, 200 bales, at ½d. ℘ ℔. For Glasgow—Flour, 600 bbls., at 2s. 7½d. ℘ bbl.; Lard, 60 packages, and Tallow, 10 tons, both by a foreign vessel, at 37s. 6d., per ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been; bark, 523 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, at $10 ℘ ton, United States currency; a brig, 294 tons, to Leghorn, 300 tons Rum, 4c.; a Danish brig, 190 tons, to Genoa, Tobacco, &c., £475; a Prussian bark, 420 tons, to London, Provisions, 37s. 6d.; a British bark, same voyage, Guano, 35s.; one 620 tons, to Cork, for orders, Guano, 40s., if to a port on the east coast of England, and 37s. 6d. if to any other port in the United Kingdom; a Mecklenburg brig to Sligo, 12,000 Corn, 11½d. ℘ 60 ℔s.; a schooner, 191 tons, to Tampico and back, $3,500; a British brig, 166 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $2,700; one, 138 tons, same voyage, $1,850; one, 108 tons, to the Windward, $1,250; a British schooner, 1,100 bbls. to St. Domingo and back, $1,300; a British brig, 100 tons, to St. Jago, with privilege of Clenfuegos and back to New-York, Sugar 50c., and Molasses $4 on deck; a brig, 198 tons, to Matanzas, Hhd. Shooks 55c.; a schooner, 75 tons, $400 ℘ month; one, 148 tons, $850 ℘ month; a Prussian bark, 562 ship, 746 tons, to Melbourne; a bark, 310 tons, to Rotterdam and Amsterdam; a brig, 310 tons, from the Mediterranean to New-York; a ship, 629 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; one, 796 tons, to Vera Cruz; a bark, 261 tons, to Cienfuegos and back—on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCRETIA BORGIA.
GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—THE MAGIC FLUTE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.
WALLACK'S—CENTRAL PARK.
WINTER GARDEN—ALL HALLOW EVE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GLADIATOR.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, THE SEA KING; OR, THE ICE QUEEN'S VOW, every hour, day and evening. Curiosities at all hours.
PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 635 Broadway.
HOPE CHAPEL—TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—BANVARD'S SEA OF GALILEE.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

Thanksgiving.

No evening edition of the TIMES will appear to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Africa* arrived at Halifax yesterday, and in addition to the summary of her news telegraphed from Cape Race, we have now sent to us the full text of the dispatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs proposing mediation, together with the replies of the Russian and English Governments. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, it will be seen, argues, like Earl RUSSELL, that the proper time for mediation has not arrived. If, however, France should persist in her intention, and Great Britain should acquiesce, instructions will be sent to Baron STOECKL at Washington to lend the French and English Ministers there, if not official aid, at least moral support.

The condition of affairs at Fredericksburgh, according to our last night's dispatches and correspondence, is growing exceedingly critical, and we need not be surprised to hear to-day of the mighty clash of arms. The rebels without doubt intend to dispute the crossing of the Rappahannock with all their strength. Their camp fires for the past few days have been constantly increasing in sight of Falmouth, and they have been constantly engaged in the erection of fortifications contiguous to the city of Fredericksburgh. LEE is known to have joined LONGSTREET, and the forces of the two HILLS are known to be on the way, and probably JACKSON'S. Our correspondent with Gen. SIGEL'S army, however, telegraphing from Fairfax Court-house, says that information received there yesterday, is to the effect that the rebels are still in front in considerable force, the scouts reporting JACKSON'S headquarters at Upperville, and STUART'S at Salem. Parties of rebel cavalry are also reported at other points.

The Philadelphia *Press* makes this important statement: "Gen. FRANKLIN'S grand division is now moving to a point on the Rappahannock, west of Fredericksburgh, (we need not say where,) and will cross that river, flanking the rebel position and maintaining his own. To check this movement, JACKSON and HILL have been withdrawn from the Valley of the Shenandoah, and probably ordered to move east on the south bank of the Rappahannock, to check and flank FRANKLIN, while LEE falls upon him with a large force and annihilates him."

Late advices from Nashville render it probable that a battle will be fought at Murfreesboro, between the National army, under Gen. ROSECRANS, and the rebel army, under Gen. JOE JOHNSTON—that worthy, it is understood, having superseded BRAGG. A person who has arrived in Nashville from Chattanooga reports that a large force of rebels is on the move for Murfreesboro, and that the rebels are determined to fight there.

The guerrillas have nearly all disappeared from the Green River country in Kentucky, and the citizens of that region have begun banding together to keep them out. Colonels BRUCE and SHACKLEFORD now hold Hopkinsville, and the troops at Madisonville cut off the line of rebel communication between the Green River country and the South. ADAM JOHNSON has left for parts unknown, and most of his gang of thieves have followed. The remainder are being gathered in by Colonels FOSTER and SHANKS and Major HOLLOWAY, who is operating in the vicinity of Russellville.

Tennesseeans coming through the Gaps in the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap, estimate the rebel force there at from 1,000 to 10,000. The Lexington (Ky.) *Observer*, however, believes the whole force of rebels at and in the immediate vicinity of the Gaps to be about one brigade—say 1,200 men. About 150 cavalry are reported to have gone from Big Creek to Cumberland Gap a few days since—it is supposed for the purpose of coming into Knox County foraging and taking prisoners. It is reported that the rebels hung four citizens of Whitley County during one of their raids about a week or two since.

Col. LEE, Chief of HAMILTON'S cavalry, returned to Grand Junction on the evening of Nov. 2, from a three days' reconnoissance in the direction of Ripley and ten miles south. Ripley was taken possession of and held for twenty-four hours, as was also the town of Orizaba, eight miles southwest. FAULKNER'S partisan rangers were the especial objects of his attention. He captured Lieut.-Col. HOVIS and the Surgeon of the regiment, one Captain, two Lieutenants and sixty men. FAULKNER himself, with 150 men, was sorely pressed, and his rear-guard attacked, but he managed to effect his escape with the loss of four men. Among the prisoners is Major ROGERS, one of the Fort Warren prisoners released on parole. Col. LEE also captured several horses and mules and a rebel mail at Orizaba. Our own loss was nothing.

Gen. LESLIE COMBS, in a letter dated Frankfort, Nov. 14, urges the construction of a railroad through Cumberland Gap. He says of Chattanooga, as the southern terminus of the road: "It is not only the best point, but the only point combining great strength of natural position, with easiness of access from any point of the compass—fenced in, as it is by the Alleghany Mountains on the east, the Cumberland Mountains on the west, and the Sand Mountains on the south. The triangle of Chattanooga, Dalton and Cleveland could be rendered as impregnable as Gibraltar. It can be reached by the Sequatchie Valley, or *via* Kingstown and down the Tennessee. From that place a grand double-track road ought to be built to Danville, Kentucky, or its vicinity. Whence a branch, of 26 miles, would reach Lebanon, the present terminus of the road from Louisville; and another, 12 miles long, would strike the Kentucky River, to which place the Kentucky Central Railroad is nearly completed from Cincinnati. If this road had been completed ten years ago, we should never have had this bloody rebellion; for the North and the South would have learned to respect and depend on each other more than they have done; and mutual intercourse, social and commercial, would have checked the extreme men of both sections in their ambitious projects. If it had been made, as suggested by the President, we should now have been in undisturbed possession of East Tennessee, as well as Middle and West Tennessee, and have saved the cost of the whole work in the transportation of troops and supplies."

It is reported that Gen. SHERMAN will shortly take the field, and Gen. LANMAN, of Iowa, be commander of Memphis.

A gentleman who arrived at New-Orleans from Gen. WEITZEL'S camp just before the departure of the last steamer, learns that a cavalry company, under command of Lieut. PERKINS, recently made a reconnoissance to within four miles of Baton Rouge. It is reported that they found and took two pieces of artillery, one a brass 12-pounder.

Gen. MILROY, in his recent expedition to Crab Bottom, in Highland County, marched two hundred miles in eleven days. Among other things, he destroyed three saltpetre works and 1,000 pounds of saltpetre.

A dispatch from Washington informs us that the Annual Reports of the heads of Departments are nearly completed, with the exception of that of the Secretary of the Treasury. The President's Message will probably be transmitted to Congress on the first day of the session. No copies will be sent out in advance, but it will be telegraphed as soon as its reading is commenced.

GENERAL NEWS.

The stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, in Furman-street, Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire last evening, and a man named JAMES MCGUNNIGLE, together with twenty horses belonging to the Company, were consumed in the flames.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of LEGRAND G. CAPERS, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 10 to 2. A resolution by Mr. MITCHELL, to procure a portrait of Gen. MCCLELLAN, at a cost of $1,000, was laid over under the rule. To the inquiry about neglect of street-cleaning, the City Inspector replied that bad weather and sweepers' strikes have prevented the progress of the work lately, but he assails the contract as the primal causes of most of the neglect, because it lacks proper conditions of enforcement. The communication was referred. A report from the Finance Committee, to appropriate $50,000 toward the building of a new Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, was laid over. Adjourned till 1 o'clock on next Wednesday afternoon.

The keel of the new iron-clad vessel, *Tonawanda*, has been laid at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The vessel will be 1,534 tons burden, and will carry four heavy pieces of ordnance.

The iron-clad United States steamer *Sangamon*, lately launched at Chester, Penn., is rapidly fitting out, and will be made ready for service at the earliest practicable time. The *Lehigh*, an iron-clad of the same capacity and size, will be ready for launching in about two weeks. Contracts have been entered into for the construction of other vessels of like character at the same locality.

The catalogue of Yale College for 1862-'63 has just been issued. The number of students in all departments is 617, of whom there are 157 professional students, classified as follows: Theology, 25; Law, 34; Medicine, 51; Philosophy and Arts, 47. The academical students are classed thus: Seniors, 122; Juniors, 110; Sophomores, 107; Freshmen, 121.

Bowdoin College, Maine, boasts of having furnished the following number of graduates to the Army of the Union: Brigadier-General, Acting Major-General, 1; Colonels, commanding brigades, 2; Colonels, commanding regiments, 3; Lieutenant-Colonels, 8; Majors, 11; Brigade-Surgeons and Division Medical Directors, 3; Brigade Surgeons, 4; Chaplains, 4; Captains, 41; First Lieutenants, 37; Second Lieutenants, 12; all others, 58. Total, 184.

FRANZ SCHENCK, arrested in Cincinnati under the extradition treaty with Saxony, charged with having committed forgery in that country, has been released after an investigation before Judge LEAVITT. Hon. GEO. E. PUGH and Judge DICKSON acted as his counsel.

An intercepted letter, dated at Mobile, Oct. 6, says: "Sugar is worth here from 34 to 40 cents; Molasses, $1 75 ₩ gallon; bacon, 65 to 75 cents ₩ ℔.; coffee, $2 ₩ ℔.; lard, 50 cents ₩ ℔.; flour, $40 ₩ bbl.; whisky, $15 ₩ gallon; tobacco, 90 cents to $1 25 ₩ ℔.; cigars, good, from 25 to 50 cents each; common cotton osnaburgs, 75 to 80 cents ₩ yard; corn, $2 ₩ bushel; fodder, $2 ₩ bundle, and all other things as high in proportion. Nails, $40 ₩ 100 ℔s; iron, 20 to 25 cents."

The Boston *Journal*, *Traveller* and *Transcript* have determined to raise the price of their daily issues to three cents per copy after Dec. 1. The *Post*, *Advertiser* and *Courier* will continue to be sold at three cents, as heretofore, but will reduce the size of their sheets, and the *Herald*, which has been sold at one cent, will advance to two cents.

Gen. CANBY, who is charged with the organization of the drafted men in camp at Pittsburgh, issued an order directing that, as soon as the organization of any company is complete by the muster of its officers into the service, the commander of the regiment, if the company belongs to a regimental organization, or the commandant of the camp, if it is unattached, will select an officer to proceed to the county or neighborhoods from which the company was drawn, for the purpose of bringing back all men *who are absent without authority*. Detailed lists of the absentees, whether recusants or deserters, will be furnished to the Commissioners and Provost-Marshals in the several counties, and to the officers sent out for the purpose of bringing in absentees. In the case of substitutes who have deserted, particular care will be taken to give the description and such other information as will aid in identifying and securing the apprehension of the deserters. The Commissioners for drafting are requested to furnish the Provost-Marshals, and other officers, any aid that may be in their power to secure the return of absentees to their duty.

A dispatch dated Pittsburgh, Nov. 23, says: "Fourteen tow-boats, with 105 barges, containing 963,000 bushels of coal, have left for Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and way points. A large amount of coal still remains in the pools on the Monongahela, unable to get out, there being no rise in this stream."

The St. Louis *Republican* understands that the assessment, under a recent order to raise $500,000 from Southern sympathizers in that city, has been, in the main, completed. It has heard a number of names of prominent citizens mentioned as being on the lists, and of sums ranging from $30 to $5,000 affixed to them; though it is not deemed prudent to give publicity to any of these names at present.

A magnificent ball is to be given in St. Louis by way of celebrating the recent emancipation victories in Missouri. Gen. FREMONT and other distinguished personages are expected to be in attendance.

Gen. SCHOFIELD arrived in St. Louis on Sunday night. He was accompanied by the following Staff officers: Lieut.-Col. MARSH, A. A. G.; Maj. COLE, Chief of Artillery; Maj. WHERRY, A. D. C.; Maj. ALLEN, A. D. C.; Maj. SHELDON, A. A. G. Gen. SCHOFIELD'S health, though not fully restored, is rapidly improving.

According to the Toronto *Globe*, it has been finally determined by the Customs Department, in calculating the depreciation in American currency, to split the difference between the rate of exchange and the premium on gold.

The drafted men in Pennsylvania have been ordered to the seat of war, and preparations are making to furnish them for an early start.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court Justice MULLEN has decided that newsdealers are not liable for libels contained in publications which they sell without a knowledge of the libelous contents. The decision was in an action brought against Messrs. ROSS & TOUSEY, with others, by one JOHN R. CHAPIN, one of FRANK LESLIE'S artists, who was unpleasantly noticed in the New-York *Illustrated News*, and which paper was sold by the defendants.

The Stock Market was dull and ½@1 ₩ cent lower yesterday. Gold left off 129¾; Exchange, 143@143¼ ₩ cent.

Business was generally dull on Wednesday. Breadstuffs again declined in price, yet were in limited request. Less activity was discernable in Provisions, Groceries, Tallow, Tobacco, Hops, Seeds, Oils, Metals and Candles. A good inquiry prevailed for Fish, Hay, Hides, Sole Leather and Whisky, the latter article at higher prices. No important movements transpired in Cotton, Naval Stores, Coal or Hemp. The Freight market was quiet, with 658 vessels of all classes in port.

Foreign Mediation—The Proposition of France.

We publish this morning the text of the proposition made by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Governments of England and Russia. The idea of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS was that of an *armistice* between the American belligerents, "to which," says he, "under present circumstances, no *strategical objection* can be made," and which he also urges on the ground of the "*favorable dispositions toward peace* which are beginning to manifest themselves in the North as well as in the South." The proposition itself is in the following words:

> "The Emperor has therefore thought that the occasion has presented itself of offering to the belligerents the support of the good offices of the maritime Powers, and his Majesty has charged me to make the proposition of this Government to her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the Court of Russia. The three Cabinets would exert their influence at Washington, as well as with the Confederates, *to obtain an armistice for six months*, during which every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally cease on sea as well as on land, and it (the armistice) might be, if necessary, ulteriorly prolonged."

Neither of the two great Powers to which the proposal was made seem prepared to accept it, and there is no great probability that the French Emperor will undertake mediation alone.

In any event we see nothing in a proposition of *mediation* that need create uneasiness in the public mind. Whether mediation would help or hinder the Union cause depends on a good many circumstances. In the first place it depends on its character. It may be friendly, or it may be hostile, to the United States Government. If England were to offer it, probably it would be hostile: she would insist on the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, because she seeks to cripple the United States as a naval Power, to secure Free-Trade with the South, and to obtain a better foothold for influencing the commercial legislation of both sections. France has no such interests to secure. Her only rival and enemy on the sea is England,—and our destruction as a naval Power would leave France at the mercy of the British. NAPOLEON told Judge ROST, the Confederate Commissioner, a year ago, that he should regard the downfall of the naval power of the United States as a *great misfortune for France*—and so it would be. His interest now is precisely what it was then.

Naturally enough, NAPOLEON resists the tendency of this country toward *extension* over Mexico and the Isthmus. He always has sought, in various ways, a footing there for French commerce, and possibly for French colonies. And the present movement in Mexico, made at a time when he knows it to be safe, very probably aims at that result. But this is a movement against *the South* rather than the North. Extension southward has always been a Southern policy, and has rested on Southern necessities. And every far-sighted person knows that, if the South should secure her independence, her first step would be to enlarge her dominions. Her armies, made up of poor whites, ignorant, without occupation or means of support, and accustomed to arms, would demand military employment, and would be precisely the force required to conquer all the regions around the Gulf, and thus lay the foundations of a great Slave Empire. The very first thing that would follow recognition would be a war on Mexico—a renewal on a large scale of the fillibustering raids upon Central America, and the attempted extension of Southern sway to the Isthmus.

NAPOLEON would scarcely desire to favor this policy by securing Southern independence. His interest lies in restoring the Union, and in thus holding the South in check, so far as any such schemes of conquest may be involved. If he were to "mediate," therefore, there is reason to believe that it would be upon the basis of a restored Union. He might urge additional guarantees for the protection of the South, but he would scarcely insist on the disruption of the Nation. Nor is there any reason to suppose that Russia would join England rather than France in such an attempt at restoring peace. Her sympathies have always been with us, and her interests are largely involved in our continued existence as a first-class naval Power.

It seems to us highly probable, therefore, that if the three Powers should decide upon offering a joint mediation, it would be *friendly* to us, and on the basis of the existing Union. Of course it could do us no harm. Nor could mediation in favor of the South work us any substantial injury, unless backed by a threat of interference in the war. We do not think there is one chance in a hundred that either of the three Powers concerned would dream of such armed interposition. It could only prolong the war—increase the burdens and sufferings which it imposes on their subjects, and plant the seeds of future wars which would involve the world in carnage.

We trust our Government will give no more heed to these hints of mediation or intervention than the ordinary routine of diplomatic intercourse requires. We hope it will not be deemed necessary to send over a fresh batch of amateur outside agents to talk foreign nations into a friendly humor. Intelligent and well-disposed persons abroad must know enough of the controversy by this time not to need special missionary efforts for their enlightenment. Let our recognized Ministers attend to negotiation. Let our iron-clads be multiplied and made as serviceable as possible. Let heavy guns of the largest kind, throwing the heaviest and most effective projectiles, and made of the best material, be fabricated in numbers suited to any emergency, and then *let the rebellion be crushed*, as the best and only available means of rendering intervention utterly out of the question. The diplomacy best suited to the exigency is the immediate and successful advance of our armies.

Thanksgiving Day.

The recurrence of that day of the year upon which so large a proportion of this people have united as a Day of Thanksgiving to the Almighty for his numberless and inestimable blessings, must ever excite the profound emotions of devout and affectionate natures. It is gratifying to know that the day is to be observed the present year with remarkable unanimity and heartiness, not abating one jot of earnest loyalty to an honored and venerated custom by reason of present national disturbances; but, indeed, gathering unction and fervor from the exercise of that sublime faith that looks through and beyond the perils and darkness of the hour to the bright and eternal day that is to crown the rest of all the children of God. The world was not made alone for what we now see of it. Men were not created alone for the fitful struggles of this short life, nor for the brief and bloody drama they are now performing, and that we from day to day take active part in. The time will come when the riddle of life and the problem of the world will be read aright by all—when mortal foes shall lay aside the strife, in the spirit of which they thrust each other out of the world, and wonder that truth and freedom should need such sacrifices—when perpetual peace shall succeed to the discords of war, and universal brotherhood fold the human race in unity and love.

If the people believe all this—and all Christian people do—then why should they not rejoice and give thanks to-day? The earth has given forth her increase, and plentiful harvests fill the land. The health of the people was never better. The power of the nation is extolled before the world. War has committed its ravages in the land, but we are comparatively blessed that the kindred curses of pestilence and famine are withheld. We have still a larger share of the prosperity of this life than is ordinarily allotted to nations; and our adversities are infinitely short of the full measure of punishment that our national sins deserve.

In every view, therefore, of our situation we find reasons for profound gratitude to the Almighty for his mercies and benefits, and one entire day is far too brief for the Thanksgiving we should utter.

The Campaign in Virginia.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman whose military education and ability render his opinions on such a subject of more than ordinary value:

> "——, Nov. 22, 1862.
>
> As for the war, the prospect is gloomy. I only hope that BURNSIDE will not advance till the Spring. We have, it is true, an advantage in numbers; but this is fully compensated for by the strong defensive position of the Confederates. I am glad that the Gordonsville route was given up. It was almost impracticable, and, in case of a repulse, a retreat would have been most hazardous.
>
> After carefully investigating the subject, and conversing with many men who ought to know, I have come to the conclusion that BURNSIDE has 150,000 effective men. Of these, 30,000, mostly under SIGEL, remain in the neighborhood of Manassas and the Upper Potomac to protect Washington from raids, etc. Gen. W—— tells me that the Government is accurately informed that LEE'S force, including JACKSON'S, does not exceed 100,000 men fit for action.
>
> At this moment I believe that BURNSIDE, with 120,000 men, stands on the Rappahannock with LEE'S entire 100,000 men between him and Richmond. SIGEL'S 30,000 are indispensable in their present position and cannot join the main army till after LEE is so badly defeated as to be incapable of resuming the defensive. Were not SIGEL where he now is, JACKSON and LEE might have everything their own way. Leaving 20,000 men and a strong force of artillery in front of BURNSIDE, they might quietly move 80,000 men and fall on to the flank of FRANKLIN'S Grand Division on BURNSIDE'S right, cut it to pieces, get between BURNSIDE and Washington and obtain possession of the Capital long before the Federal army could be removed by water to its protection. Even now there is danger of the execution of such a movement in a limited degree. Could LEE penetrate between FRANKLIN and SIGEL, taking them both in flank, he might annihilate them in detail. He would have, to be sure, to make up his mind to lose Richmond if unsuccessful, for if defeated, he could not rejoin his communication with the Confederate capital, but would have to retreat to Gordonsville, leaving the door open to BURNSIDE. If the rebels should succeed in such a movement, the fate of the National capital and of the Union would be sealed; but *rest confident in our Generals' ability to frustrate any such plan*, by a speedy change of front on the first alarm. But LEE will not risk it; he has his entire force in a strong position in front of our army, and is confident in his ability to save Richmond, which will fully satisfy JEFF. DAVIS. Do not be alarmed about JACKSON; he is not in the Valley, but with LEE, and there he will remain till after the battle which I fear is about to be fought. The rebel Generals are not so destitute of military skill and common sense as to leave their ablest General and 30,000 veteran troops miles away, merely for the purpose of scaring old women and newspaper reporters, at a period when the great battle of the age is about to be fought. The force in the Shenandoah region about which we hear so much, consists only of some cavalry intended to keep up an alarm, and to prevent any more men being sent from SIGEL to BURNSIDE. Our army, if it advances, has to advance from the Rappahannock to Richmond. A movement on the James *necessitates a division of the army*, which means defeat. It would give LEE all the advantages of interior lines, against an invading force operating by a double line of operations.
>
> No; to reach Richmond, 120,000 National soldiers must fight their way through 100,000 rebels, occupying chosen positions and fighting with the fury of desperation. I fear the result, and only hope that political intrigues will not compel HALLECK and BURNSIDE to fight against their better judgment. I am opposed to an advance in Virginia at present, as you perceive. Our iron-clads can keep Europe quiet and the South in alarm, while the Western Army pushes on to East Tennessee and Vicksburgh, so that the war will be by no means suspended, and then, *in the Spring we will be far better prepared to strike a death-blow in Virginia*. We lost our chance in September, when MCCLELLAN might have had everything his own way."

We see in this no reason whatever for postponing the attempt upon Richmond *until Spring*. True, we might be better prepared then than now, though we doubt it. The effect of a Winter of inactivity in camp would destroy more lives, disable more troops, and demoralize the whole army to a greater extent than an actual defeat in the field. But it must be borne in mind that the *rebels* would also employ the Winter in strengthening themselves. They would increase their numbers, enlarge their fortifications, and advance [illegible] with us in [illegible]. We have tried the [illegible] of delay a good [illegible].

BURNSIDE is undoubtedly stronger than LEE, though LEE'S position is much the best. But why not make a simultaneous attack upon Richmond from the James River? The writer quoted above says this would divide the army. Not necessarily. We have plenty of troops available for such a service without touching one of those now under BURNSIDE. We can easily hurl from 50,000 to 75,000 men upon the rebel Capital, and still leave BURNSIDE with 150,000 to attack or oppose LEE; and they could take Richmond unless LEE should send half his force to its rescue.

We take it for granted that Gens. HALLECK and BURNSIDE will not move in this matter until they are "ready." But we trust they will neither of them deem it necessary to wait till Spring, in the belief that we shall be any better able then than we are now to defeat the rebel armies.

The City Comptroller.

It seems scarcely worth while, in the face of the majority of thirty thousand given for the Democratic candidates at the late election, to try to elect a Republican to office in this City. But the canvass for Comptroller stands on ground so peculiar that it would be criminal to give it up without an effort—especially as there are good reasons for thinking that a vigorous effort will be successful.

The office is the most important connected with the City Government, not excepting that of Mayor. There is very little partisan patronage connected with it, and every man in the City is directly interested in having it well filled, because it controls to a very great extent the amount of *taxation* which falls upon every citizen. It is universally conceded that Comptroller HAWS has discharged the duties of the position with eminent ability, independence and success. The best possible proof of this is found in the fact that, in spite of the war and of the increased demands of the public service, the rate of taxation has actually been *diminished* during the present year. This has been effected by a rigid economy—by a prompt settlement of all just claims upon the City, and by stopping all leaks and every attempt to defraud the treasury. His political opponents universally concede that in all these respects the administration of Comptroller HAWS has been beyond reproach. The *Sunday Times*, a Democratic paper, says that under him "there is no longer any chance for dishonesty to get a foothold in the City Treasury."

This election will thoroughly test the question whether the majority of our people care more for honesty than for party in the financial affairs of the City. Mr. HAWS has been nominated by large bodies of men without regard to party. Indeed, if we can judge from such indications as meet our eyes, he will have the cordial and hearty support of the great mass of our citizens of all parties. His opponent has never filled any public offices except those of Police Captain and Police Justice, and neither of these gives him any special qualification for the intricate and responsible duties of the position for which he has now been nominated. Mr. HAWS enjoys the universal confidence of all our citizens, and we trust he will receive their active and hearty support. As the contest now lies exclusively between him and Mr. BRENNAN, there ought to be no doubt of the result.

Speed on the Argosy.

Thanksgiving—the day specially set apart for the manifestation of gratitude to Providence—has again dawned. It ought to be the day of all others for high impulses and noble deeds; for, most assuredly, there is no such way of showing ourselves grateful as by being ourselves gracious, or of honoring the All-Bountiful as by disposing freely of our bounty. We cannot, then, let our issue this morning pass without once more invoking the friendly succor of the great-hearted Christian public for our—shall we say, enemies? Thank Heaven, we are not obliged to use that word for our friends, the famishing operatives of England.

We say friendly succor. Hitherto they have not received even the barest, scantiest, coldest justice. England has been denounced sweepingly and by the wholesale, just as if its toiling millions were no part of her people. Those masses have abided month after month, and season after season, our fast friends; and because, forsooth, they had no great organs in the Press to give tongue to their feelings, we have made no account of them, and have loaded all alike with reproaches. It has been all wrong. The censure of the British people has been too indiscriminate. The unfriendly spirit which has from the outset been exhibited toward us by the great majority of the public men and public journals of Great Britain, has been too readily accepted as an exponent of its universal feeling. And yet nothing is more certain than that the sympathies and hopes of the workingmen of England and Scotland have been and still are with us and against the rebels. While the upper ranks, almost to a man, are eager for the disunion and downfall of this Republic, and while the middle classes are generally willing that almost any evil should befall us rather than that their commercial and manufacturing embarrassments should longer continue, the laboring classes have kept true to the cause which they recognize to be the cause of civil liberty and popular rights.

Let us, for a moment, look at this matter fairly. Here stands the British operative—one of that class which DICKENS meant when he said, years ago, "the very lives of two millions of the kingdom hang upon a single cotton thread." For the last year and a half he has seen our war against the rebels gradually attenuating that thread, and starvation, or pauperism, which is to him almost as dreadful, daily drawing closer upon himself, his wife and his little ones. He has seen the three months, which were originally named as the period of the war, extended to twenty, without any substantial approach [illegible] the [illegible]. He has seen two great campaigns against the rebel capital, each of which he was assured would sweep everything irresistibly before it, transferred into a retreat, and into precipitate and most anxious movements for the protection of our own capital. There could not possibly have been a course of events more favorable to the instigations of demagogues. Such instigations were tried again and again. Had they been listened to—had the lean and hungry millions of Great Britain consented to join in the cry for an intervention which should put an end to the conflict that seemed to be of no use to us, and was bringing death to them—no Government in England could have stood against it a week. The fear of domestic revolution would have swept down every neutral policy, and interference; let what might come of it, would have been as inevitable as fate. The British operatives have steadfastly refused to join in any such cry. Through it all, they have not shown one symptom of a disposition to desert our cause, and take the side of our enemies.

For this heroic fidelity, we say, God bless them! and for this we declare, on this Thanksgiving morn, that it is our bounden duty to aid in rescuing them from the terrific calamity that, because of it all, is now overwhelming them.

Christmas is coming, the day these true-hearted friends of ours have been wont to make the brightest in their calendar. Let us make it again so this dreary year. Our granaries are bursting with the food for which they and their children are starving. Fill up the ships with a portion of that magnificent harvest for which we thank God to-day, and pour it as free as God's air—a glorious Christmas gift—into the despairing homes of the men who will not barter not their but *our* birthright for a mess of pottage. Give them some sign that we recognise their heroism, that we sympathise with their sufferings, that we acknowledge a common brotherhood. Put this sign in the substantial, blessed shape of life-giving food, and its moral effect throughout Europe in our favor would be worth a dozen victories. It would knit all the liberty-loving masses, from Scotland to Sicily, in yet closer sympathy with us, and would inspire every ruler's heart with greater fear than ever of acting to our hurt. Speed on, then, the argosy!

> "From kings and nobles we will seek no more
> Aid, friendship nor alliance. With the Poor
> We make our treaty, and the heart of man
> Sets the proud seal of its allegiance there,
> And ratifies the compact."

NEWSPAPERS.—The Boston newspapers have advanced their price from *two* to *three* cents a copy. The New-York newspapers will do the same thing just as soon as they can make up their minds that the world is large enough for all of them. Up to the present time, each seems so fearful of losing its own position that they all prefer giving for *two* cents what costs them four or five, to running the risk of making any change.

Every article that enters into the composition of a newspaper costs much more than it has ever done before. White paper, which is the most expensive of these articles, now sells for 18 and 20 cents a pound,—while *ten* has hitherto been the outside price. A ream, consisting of 480 sheets, weighs 50 pounds, and costs $9 to $10;—and brings back, at the wholesale price of a *cent and a half* per sheet after it has been printed precisely $7 20. On the cost of white paper alone, therefore, there is a clear loss of over $4 on every thousand printed,—which, together with the cost of type-setting, correspondence, reporting, editing, telegrams, &c., &c., is to be met by advertisers. The result is that the *advertising* community furnish the *reading* community with newspapers at less than half their cost.

Whether this will continue to be the case remains to be seen. Newspapers in all the principal cities of the North are raising their price, and the probability is that in due time those of New-York will follow their example.

MR. HAWS FOR COMPTROLLER.—By the following figures, showing the returns of the State and Municipal elections in 1858, it will be seen that the State election is no criterion as to what will be the result of a municipal contest in which no political principle is at stake:

The whole number of votes cast for Governor in that year was		69,902
The vote cast for Amasa J. Parker, Dem.		41,154
E. D. Morgan, Rep.		21,622
Democratic majority		19,532
At the election of Comptroller in December following the whole number of votes cast was		63,849
Robert T. Haws received		33,469
George H. Purser, Tammany	18,383	
Stephen P. Russell, Mozart	11,993	—30,376
Haws over both		3,093

VALUABLE MAPS.—Messrs. E. & G. W. BLUNT have recently issued two contributions to hydrography, which will be as indispensable to the reader, as to the navigator. One is a chart of the "Bahama Islands," giving full details of all the intricate windings of that archipelago; the soundings with the utmost minuteness, and all the data necessary to show the difficulties of checking rebel intercourse between Nassau and Charleston. The other is a map of "Charleston and its Vicinity," displaying all the water passages, inlets, islands and coast lines from the upper side of Bull Bay to Edisto Island. The topography is exceedingly full and accurate, extending almost to the centre of the State, while every peculiarity of the shore is conscientiously noted. The publications of the Messrs. BLUNT need no voucher for their excellence and fidelity.

Another Remittance from Oregon the for United States Sanitary Commission.

The Sanitary Commission has just received from the people of Oregon, through Hon. AMORY HOLBROOK, a further contribution of more than two thousand dollars, making the whole amount thus far contributed by that remote and infant State, $12,532 75.

A portion of this remittance comes in the shape of notes, bearing the following indorsement:

> "This note was given by the Government of the United States for services in taking care of wounded soldiers of the Indian war in Oregon, in the years 1855 and 1856, known as the Yackemah War. Freely I send it upon an errand of mercy to the Sanitary Commission of the Armies of the United States, hoping that it may relieve the wants and sufferings of some loyal soldier, who has as high an appreciation of the benefits of the United States Government as its donor. Let patriots pass it along, and keep it moving in the good cause.
>
> PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1862. A. C. R. S."

—Some of Gov. Andrews' admirers gave him a dinner, on the occasion of his recent visit to Washington to look after the Massachusetts troops.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Circular Letter of the French Government in Favor of Mediation.

RESPONSE OF ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

BOTH DECLINE CO-OPERATION.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

The steamship *Africa* arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning. The following is additional to the news already telegraphed from Cape Race:—

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—Evening.

The London *Morning Herald* bitterly denounces the non-intervention policy of the British Government and says that the language of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's dispatch "mocks the hopes and insults the misery of half a million starving English laboring men."

The *Herald* then charges the British Cabinet with "abject patience and dastardly submission in order to retain the Parliamentary good will of the Bright and Cobden party."

The London *Daily News* thinks that Lord RUSSELL's answer is the best that could have been made without entering unnecessarily upon a discussion of the merits of the case, and rejoices at having escaped from entangling diplomatic associations with France.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSAL OF MEDIATION FROM FRANCE.

The following is the dispatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Ambassadors of France at London and St. Petersburgh:

From the Moniteur.

PARIS, Oct. 30.

Europe watches with painful interest the struggle which has been raging more than a year upon the American Continent. The hostilities have provoked sacrifices and efforts certainly of a nature to inspire the highest idea of the perseverance and energy of the two populations. But this spectacle, which does so much honor to their courage, is only given at the price of numberless calamities, and a prodigious effusion of blood. To these results of civil war, which, from the very first, assumed vast proportions, there is still to be added the apprehension of servile war, which would be the culminating point of so many irreparable disasters. The suffering of a nation toward which we have always professed a sincere friendship, would have sufficed to excite the sincere solicitude of the Emperor, even had we ourselves not suffered by the counter blow of these events.

Under the influence of intimate relations which extensive intercourse has multiplied between the various regions of the globe, Europe itself has suffered from the consequence of the crisis which has dried up one of the most fruitful sources of public wealth, and which has become, for the great centres of labor, a cause of most sad trial.

As you are aware, when the conflict commenced, we held it our duty to observe the most strict neutrality in concert with other maritime Powers, and the Washington Cabinet has repeatedly acknowledged the honorable manner with which we adhered to that line of conduct. The sentiments dictated to us have undergone no change but of a benevolent character. That neutrality, instead of imposing upon the Powers the attitude which might resemble indifference, ought rather to make them of service to the two parties by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue. From the commencement of the war an armed force was set on foot by the belligerents, which, since then, has almost constantly been kept up. After so much bloodshed they are now, in that respect, nearly in the same position. Nothing authorizing the presumption that more decisive military operations will shortly occur, according to the last news received in Europe. The two armies, on the contrary, were in a condition that would not allow either party to hope within a brief delay for any decided advantage to turn the balance and accelerate the conclusion of a peace.

All these circumstances, taken together, point to the opportunity of an armistice, to which, moreover, under the present circumstances, no strategical objection can be made. The favorable dispositions toward peace which are beginning to manifest themselves in the North, as well as the South, might, on the other hand, second steps that might be made to recommend the idea of a truce. The Emperor has, therefore, thought that the occasion has presented itself of offering to the belligerents the support of the good offices of the Maritime Powers; and His Majesty has charged me to make the proposition of this Government to Her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the Court of Russia. The three Cabinets would exert their influence at Washington, as well as with the Confederates, to obtain an armistice for six months, during which every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally cease on sea, as well as on land, and it might be, if necessary, ulteriorly prolonged.

The overtures, I need not say, Sir, would not imply, on our part, any judgment on the origin or issue of the struggle, nor any pressure upon the negotiations which might, it is to be hoped, ensue in favor of an armistice. Our task would consist solely in smoothing down obstacles, and in interfering only in a measure determined upon by the two parties. We should not, in fact, believe ourselves called upon to decide, but to prepare the solution of difficulties which, hitherto, have opposed reconciliation between the belligerent parties. Would not, moreover, an agreement between the three Courts respond sufficiently to their intentions? Would it not give to their step the character of evident impartiality? Acting in concert, they would combine the conditions best suited to inspire confidence.

The Government of the Emperor, by the constant tradition of French policy toward the United States—England by the community of race—Russia, by the marks of friendship she has never ceased to show to the Washington Cabinet. Should the event not justify the hope of the three Powers, and should the ardor of the struggle overrule the wisdom of their counsels, this attempt would not be the less honorable for them. They would have fulfilled a duty of humanity, more especially indicated in a war which has excited passions which render all direct attempts at negotiation more difficult. It is the mission which international law assigns neutrals; at the same time that it prescribes to them a strict impartiality, and they could never make a nobler use of their influence than by endeavoring to put an end to a struggle which causes so much suffering and compromises such great interests throughout the whole world.

Finally, even without immediate results, these overtures would not be entirely useless, for they might encourage public opinion to views of conciliation, and thus contribute to hasten the moment when the return of peace might become possible.

I request you, sir, in the name of His Majesty, to submit these considerations to Lord RUSSELL, or to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, begging him to state the views of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, or the Court of Russia.

(Signed) DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

THE REPLY OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

The *Journal* of St. Petersburgh contains the reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the note of DROUYN DE L'HUYS, which is in substance as follows:

"After recalling the constant efforts of Russia in favor of conciliation, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF says that it is requisite above all things to avoid the appearance of any pressure whatever capable of chilling public opinion in America, or of exercising the susceptibility of that nation. We believe that a combined measure of the three great Powers, however conciliatory, if presented in an official or officious character, would be the cause of arriving at a result opposed to pacification. If, however, France should persist in her intention of mediation, and England should acquiesce in her course, instructions shall be sent to Baron STOECKEL, at Washington, to lend to both his colleagues there, (the French and English Ministers,) if not official aid, at least moral support."

[An abstract of the reply of Great Britain has already been published.—ED. TIMES.]

EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 14.

The following dispatch was addressed by Earl RUSSELL to Earl COWLEY, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 13.

MY LORD: The Count DE FLAHAULT came to the Foreign Office, by appointment, on Monday, the 10th inst, and read to me a dispatch from M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, relating to the civil war in North America. In this dispatch the Minister for Foreign Affairs states that the Emperor has followed, with painful interest, the struggle which has now been going on for more than a year on the American Continent. He does justice to the energy and perseverance which have been displayed by both sides, but he observes that these proofs of their courage have been given at the expense of innumerable calamities and immense bloodshed. To these accompaniments of the civil conflict is to be added the apprehension of servile war, which would be the climax of so many irreparable misfortunes. If these calamities affected America only, these sufferings of a friendly nation would be enough to excite the anxiety and sympathy of the Emperor; but Europe also has suffered in one of the principal branches of her industry, and her citizens have been subjected to most cruel trials. France and the maritime powers have during the struggle, maintained the strictest neutrality, but the sentiments by which they are animated, far from imposing on them anything like indifference, seems, on the contrary, to require that they should assist the two belligerent parties in an endeavor to escape from a position which appears to have no issue. The forces of the two sides have hitherto fought with balanced success, and the latest accounts do not show any prospect of a speedy termination of the war.

These circumstances, taken together, would seem to favor the adoption of measures which might bring about a truce. The Emperor of the French, therefore, is of the opinion that there is now an opportunity of offering to the belligerents the good offices of the maritime Powers. He, therefore, proposes to Her Majesty, as well as to the Emperor of Russia, that the three Courts should endeavor, both at Washington and in communication with the Confederate States, to bring about a suspension of arms for six months, during which every act of hostility, direct or indirect, should cease at sea as well as on land. This armistice might, if necessary, be renewed for a further period.

This proposal, DROUYN DE L'HUYS proceeds to say, would not imply, on the part of the three Powers, any judgment on the origin of the war, or any pressure on the negotiations for peace, which it is hoped would take place during the armistice. The three Powers would only interfere to smooth the obstacles, and only within the limits which the two interested parties would prescribe. The French Government is of the opinion that, even in the event of a failure of immediate success, these overtures might be useful in leading the minds of men, now heated by passion, to consider the advantages of conciliation and peace.

Such is in substance the proposal of the Government of the Emperor of the French, and I need hardly say that it has attracted the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concurrence with France upon the great questions now agitating the world, and upon none more than on the contingencies connected with the great struggle now going on in North America. Neither Her Majesty, the Queen, nor the British nation, will ever forget the noble and emphatic manner in which the Emperor of the French vindicated the laws of nations, and assisted the cause of peace in the instance of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the *Trent*, Her Majesty's Government recognizes with pleasure the design of arresting the progress of war by friendly measures, the benevolent views and humane intentions of the Emperor. They are also of the opinion that if the steps proposed were to be taken, the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable. Her Majesty's Government have, however, not been informed up to the present time, that the Russian Government have agreed to coöperate with England and France on this occasion, although that Government may support the endeavors of England and France to attain the end proposed. But is the end proposed attainable at the present moment by the course suggested by the Government of France? Such is the question which has been anxiously and carefully examined by Her Majesty's Government. After weighing all the information which has been received from America, Her Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer. Her Majesty's Government thinks, therefore, that it would be better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if, as there appears reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo hereafter, any change, the three Courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel, with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties.

Her Majesty's Government will communicate to that of France any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond, bearing on this important subject.

Your Excellency may read this dispatch to M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, and give him a copy of it.

(Signed,) RUSSELL.

Halt! Halt!!
A CRY FROM WASHINGTON!
VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!
WIVES, MOTHERS AND SISTERS.
whose husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot.
SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE!
DO YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES! PROTECT YOUR HEALTH!
☞ Read the following, just received this day from Washington:
WASHINGTON, D. C.
T. Holloway, M. D.:
DEAR SIR: I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for your kindness in being so prompt in sending me your valuable PILLS and OINTMENT. Hundreds of poor soldiers have been made comfortable and well by the use of your medicines, and they all can testify to their healing powers and capability of giving instant relief. It has, within my own observation, saved many a poor soldier from long sickness and much suffering.
Yours truly,
Nov. 4, 1862. D. G. VOSE, Washington, D. C.

The No. 9—A new "lock-stitch" machine, of great speed, capacity, simplicity and durability, made especially for army clothing and tailors' use. It is greatly superior to any other "lock-stitch" machine in use. Price $40. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.
Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the dépôt.
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth—Use Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, which will greatly facilitate the process, and regulate the bowels. Mrs. WINSLOW is an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, and has made a discovery that gives relief and health to Infants. 25c. a bottle.

"They Cure!"—What cures?
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for a Cough;
AYER'S PILLS, for a Purgative;
and AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

Positive Sale of Valuable Property—House and two lots of ground each 25 by 129 feet, corner of Myrtle av., and Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, at 12 M., Saturday 29th inst. $5,000 can remain on mortgage.

Ladies' Shoes.—Thick, comfortable and very nice for ladies in the cold, snowy and rainy weather, with all the protection against mud, and water-proof, can be procured at S. CANTRELL'S. He has a very full assortment of Winter goods for Ladies, Misses, Youths and Children, at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

At Miller's, Ladies Can Obtain Beautiful Gaiters, Balmorals, India Rubbers, &c., with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all the various styles and prices. Patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal st.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Dépôt, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 561.—Nov. 26, 1862.
33, 9, 34, 41, 62, 16, 21, 76, 39, 54, 71, 2, 55.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 562—Nov. 26, 1862.
17, 75, 73, 27, 31, 21, 42, 55, 26, 77, 64, 15, 78.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT on eighth page.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.

The course of Lectures for 1862 will be given at IRVING HALL, Irving-place, corner of 15th-st. The opening lecture will be delivered by Rev. A. A. WILLITS, on FRIDAY EVENING, 28th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—THE SPIRIT FOR THE TIMES.

DR. HARRISON'S
CHALYBEATE TONIC,
A new and valuable remedy, by one of the most eminent medical chemists in this country, for the entire removal and permanent cure of DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND MUSCULAR DEBILITY, LOW SPIRITS, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, TORPID LIVER, COSTIVENESS, FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.
When used in connection with his celebrated PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, it is a genuine remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and a wonderful specific for the GOUT.
This Tonic is made from the pure native CATAWBA WINE and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, joined with the most efficacious form of IRON, a delightful restorer of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the nervous energy, greatly increasing the appetite and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from excessive indulgence, impotency or premature age, it imparts the vigor, freshness and buoyancy of youth.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 399, 511, 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., cor. 4th-av.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT and Directory of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place. The following officers of the Association, and members of the Ward Committees, are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

James Brown, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
James Boorman, Vice-President, No. 13 Washington-square.
James Lenox, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
Horatio Allen, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.
A. R. Wetmore, Vice-President, No. 81 Vesey-st.
John A. Green, Vice-President, No. 72 South-st.
Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.

Wards.

Ward	Member
1	James C. Ramsey, No. 137 Cedar-st.
2	George W. Abbe, No. 39 Barclay-st.
3	H. S. Terbell, No. 65 Worth-st.
4	Oliver W. Woodford, No. 140 Madison-st.
5	A. R. Wetmore, No. 81 Vesey-st.
6	Stephen Conover, No. 110 Leonard-st.
7	Mathew Bird, No. 49 Nassau-st.
8	Joseph B. Collins, No. 97 West 11th-st.
9	Daniel French, No. 1 Charles-st.
10	E. A. Fraser, No. 303 Broome-st.
11	James Little, No. 245 7th-st.
12	L. J. Belloni, 2d-av., corner East 116th-st.
13	Lewis Chichester, No. 292 East Broadway.
14	David Terry, No. 199 Mulberry-st.
15	Thomas Denny, No. 11 Clinton-place.
16	L. Jackson, No. 27 West 18th-st.
17	S. C. Lynes, No. 47 St. Mark's-place.
18	A. W. Spies, No. 57 East 21st-st.
19	Wm. Leckie, No. 137 East 50th-st.
20	James Demarest, No. 198 West 32d-st.
21	Wm. B. Bibbins, M. D., No. 53 Lexington-av.
22	A. M. Lyon, No. 92 West 42d-st.

R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
WILLIAM TUCKER, Chairman.
HENRY H. HEULAT, } Secretaries.
EDWARD S. MCPHERSON, }

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
ELECTION—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

CITIZENS' CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN,
ALEXANDER H. KEECH.

The undersigned, residents of the Fifth Aldermanic District, place the name of ALEX. H. KEECH before the voters of the District, as the Citizens' candidate for Alderman in the coming election.

During the time Mr. Keech has been connected with the City Government, as a member of the Board of Councilmen, his course has been such as to merit the approbation of our citizens generally, and we feel confident that, if elected to the position above named, his acts will redound to the benefit of our now overburdened tax-payers, as well as to the immediate wants of his District.

William Tucker,
Joseph L. Tunis,
Wm. P. Bensell,
Wm. Moir,
L. H. Buell,
Zabriskie & Vanriper,
P. O'She,
Henry Swords,
Wm. W. Whitney,
Chas. Russell,
W. F. F. Meliney,
R. T. Edwards,
Robt. Paton,
Geo. W. Creighton,
Abram Westervelt,
Edward F. Nurse,
Alfred Brady,
Peter J. Bogert,
John F. Baldwin,
Ellison Hurd,
John Styles,
Henry Wilson,
Gardner C. Chapin,
David Vores,
Jeremiah Lambert,
Jas. D. Oliver,
T. T. Blanck & Sons,
Willet C. Hunter,
John Creighton,
Edw'd H. Senior,
Stephen A. Pierce,
C. F. Thompson,
Smith & Crane,
D. E. Hill,
W. Westerfield,
F. S. Hathaway,
Elias Tompkins,
Wm. A. Burtis,
J. S. Wibert,
H. Bristol,
Wm. Stevens,
and others.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Councilmen.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth WARDS.
ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON.
HARVEY T. CLEVELAND.
ABRAHAM LENT.
GEORGE ROSS.
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN.
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

FIFTEENTH WARD

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner,
WASHINGTON MURRAY.
For Trustees,
JOHN T. IRVING,
JOHN H. HARNETT.
For Trustee to fill Vacancy,
THEODORE B. BRONSON.
For Inspector,
FREDERICK WIDDOWS.

JOHN P. GAW, Chairman of the Joint Convention of Mozart and Tammany Hall.
WM. WRAY, Secretary of the Joint Convention of Mozart and Tammany Hall.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

A GRAND MASS-MEETING will be held at the Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nominations made by the Republican and People's Union Conventions. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. All who favor the election of Hon. ROBERT T. HAWS for Comptroller, and such men for local offices as will honestly strive to reduce the City taxes, are invited to attend.

Müler's brass band will furnish the music. By order of the Association. A. M. BININGER, President.
ALFRED LANCASTER, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

SCHOOL OFFICERS TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
For Commissioner,
FRANCIS LIEBER.
For Inspector,
JAMES UNDERHILL.
For Trustees,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LE GRAND B. CANNON.
D. WILLIS JAMES, Chairman.
ALBON P. MANN, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.
For School Commissioner,
MICHAEL HAHN.
For Inspector,
HENRY HAIGHT.
For Trustees,
ROBERT B. BOYD.
WILLIAM TRUSLOW.
JOSEPH KAMMERER, M. D.

SEVENTH WARD.

PEOPLE'S SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner,
DANIEL COGER.
For Inspector
WELLINGTON GERMOND.
For Trustees,
JOHN H. WAYDELL, WILLIAM H. MERRILL, JR.

SEVENTH WARD

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
DANIEL HIGGINS.

EIGHTH WARD.

CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner,
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY.
For Inspector,
HENRY SCHIEL.
For Trustees,
DAVID A. FOWLER,
DR. FRANCIS FLEET.
To Fill a Vacancy,
JAMES A. CAROLIN.
JOHN DIXON, Chairman.
THOMAS G. WILSON, Secretary.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—SIXTEENTH WARD.

For Alderman.
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Nominated by joint conventions of Tammany and Mozart. A faithful public servant, and active and patriotic citizen, a gentleman of irreproachable character, possessing experience, ability, and integrity.
SAM'L T. MUNSON, Chairman Tammany,
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Sec'y Mozart.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

(Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, IXth Ward; Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Election Districts, XVth Ward,)
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
CHARLES CRANE.

UNION, REPUBLICAN AND TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.

FOR COUNCILMAN,
Sixth Councilmanic District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.
ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON.

CITIZENS' CANDIDATE

AND
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
Fifth District,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

TWELFTH WARD TAMMANY HALL COMMITTEE.—The undersigned, members of the Twelfth Ward Tammany Hall Ward Committee, have noticed in the public Press that a portion of their associates indorse the course of John McQuade, in running as a stump candidate against Jacob M. Long, the regular nominee. We wish to be distinctly understood as repudiating their action, and will give our hearty and earnest support to JACOB M. LONG, as the only regular Democratic candidate before the people.

ISAAC VERMILYEA.
JAMES HOPE.
BENJAMIN MOORE.
ANDREW TURNIERE.
ROBERT HOUSTON.
FRANK SOUER.
HENRY J. WELSH.
JOHN BALMORE.
CHARLES HAHN.

TWELFTH WARD REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.
Alderman—Jacob M. Long.
Councilmen—David Fitzgerald, Patrick Russell, John Brice, Valentine Cook, Alexander Brandon, Wm. Joice.
School Commissioner—Sidney P. Ingraham, Jr.
Inspector—Hosea B. Perkins.
Trustees—Benjamin Moore, John Hart.

AT A MEETING OF THE TAMMANY AND MOZART HALL SPECIAL COMMITTEES, of the Seventh Aldermanic District, comprising parts of the IXth and XVth Wards, held on Wednesday, the 26th inst., when, on motion of Mr. Wm. H. Gray,
CHARLES J. CHIPP
was unanimously nominated as the candidate of the United Democracy of the Seventh Aldermanic District.
JOHN NASH, Chairman.
IGNATIUS FLYNN, Secretary.
WM. M. TWEED, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Conference Committee.
FERNANDO WOOD, Chairman of the Mozart Hall Conference Committee.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION Candidates for Councilmen for the Seventh Senatorial District, comprising all the City above 26th-st., the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.
JONATHAN F. TROTTER,
HAMLIN BABCOCK,
CORNELIUS A. RUNKLE,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
MICHAEL SNYDER,
IRA O. MILLER.

PEOPLE'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the above Committee will be held at headquarters, No. 8 Union-square, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1862, at 7½ o'clock.
WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman.
SAMUEL C. REED, } Secretaries.
L. DEAGLE, }

FIFTEENTH WARD PEOPLE'S UNION SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.—For Commissioner, WASHINGTON MURRAY; Inspector, FREDERICK WIDDOWS; Trustees, JOHN T. IRVING, JOHN H. HARNETT; Trustee to Fill a Vacancy, THEODORE B. BRONSON.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner,
BENJ. C. WANDELL.
For Trustees,
MORDECAI L. MARSH,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
For Inspector,
JAMES CONDIE.

ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

(XXTH WARD.)
Regular Union, Republican and People's Candidate for Alderman,
E. HARRISON REED.

REPUBLICAN UNION CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN, FIFTH DISTRICT.

ALEXANDER H. KEECH.
VOTE FOR KEECH.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—PEOPLE'S Union and Taxpayers' [illegible] nomination for Alderman, NICHOLAS SEAGRIST—the champion of [illegible] rights, and opposed to all corruption. [illegible]
JOHN R. VANDERVOORT, Chairman.
THAD. W. MEIGHAN, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LES MISERABLES.

BY VICTOR HUGO.
W. I. POOLEY & CO., Publishers.

The celebrity which this wonderful work has achieved, and the sensation which it has created throughout France in the original, are more than equaled through the unexampled success of Lascelles Wraxhall and M. Esquiros' translation of the work into English, as published by W. I. POOLEY & Co.

The publishers present this work to Booksellers and the Public—

FIRST—Because it is an ENTIRELY LITERAL translation.

SECOND—Because it is THE ONLY ENGLISH TRANSLATION APPROVED BY VICTOR HUGO, ITS AUTHOR.

The price of POOLEY & CO.'S Edition—FOR THE FIVE VOLUMES COMPLETE, bound in one large octavo volume, muslin—is but $1 50, and in paper covers, $1—one of the cheapest and most celebrated works ever issued from the American Press.

Evidence of the popularity of POOLEY & CO.'S Edition is given in the fact that those who have read the so-called translation first published here—not satisfied—now buy the translation of Wraxhall & Esquiros, that they may get VICTOR HUGO'S MEANING, AS HE HIMSELF APPROVES IT.

Buyers are cautioned to notice that W. I. POOLEY & CO.'S imprint is on the title page, and they will be sure to get the only true translation yet published.

The book will be sent by mail, pre-paid, on receipt of price.

W. I. POOLEY & CO., No. 331 Pearl-st.,
Harper's Building, Franklin-square.

THIRTIETH THOUSAND

AMONG THE PINES.

By EDMUND KIRKE.

12mo., cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents.

Nearly ready, by the same author,

MY SOUTHERN FRIENDS,

A MERCHANT STORY.

G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher,
No. 532 Broadway.

TO THE INTELLECTUAL ONLY.

The SCALPEL No. 2 contains an article on Varicocele, its causes and the different modes of curing it. No. 3. One on Fistula, Fissure and Prolapsus of the lower bowel, and the causes and different modes of cure. No. 4. One on Abortionism and its consequences. No. 5. One on the effect of Tobacco on virility; rationale of its action. No. 6. What are the causes of early decay in American woman? Falling of the Uterus, its causes, anatomy and consequences. No. 7. Hysterics—what are they and what are their causes. No. 8. Hereditary descent of diseases; consequences of intermarriages of blood relatives. Inclose $1 for the eight numbers, or 25 cents for any one wanted, to box No. 3,121, addressed EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor.

JUST PUBLISHED:
INSIDE OUT,
A Curious Book by a Singular Man. $1 13.
MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK, 757 Broadway.
NOTICES OF THE PRESS.
"Philosophically original. A love story by a scholar of very wide reading."—*Hartford Courant.*
"A taste of olives in almost every page. A rare treat."—*New-Yorker.*
"The author is unmistakably a scholar of rare ripeness."—*Continental Monthly.*
"A tale of love and crime poetically told—style free and dashing."—*Knickerbocker.*
"This is a superior book."—*Christian Times.*

ENGLISH BIBLES,

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS,
CHURCH SERVICES, LESSONS, &c.
(Standard and authorized editions.)
A most extensive and beautiful stock of rich and elegant Bindings; magnificent styles for presentation; also, just imported, a novel article of
WOVEN SILK BOOK-MARKERS,
of various elegant and rich designs and colors—a new gift for the season, and very appropriate for Fairs, Christmas trees, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegant style.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, of the best English manufacture.
SUPERB FAMILY BIBLES
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway.

NEW MAP OF CHARLESTON AND VICINITY—Showing the city and all the rail and common roads approaching it, and also the approach from seaward. Of especial interest, in view of its projected capture by our "Monitors."

Our large map of Virginia is the best of that State, for the purpose of observing the advance of our army to Richmond, E. G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest Literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition with 18 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity; postage free, for $1 20. C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st.

RETAIL.
We are now offering an extensive stock of the following articles for MEN'S WEAR at WHOLESALE PRICES, which in many instances, will be found to be JUST HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES!! viz.:
NECK-TIES, in endless variety, from 15 cents. SCARFS, a splendid assortment, 25 to 50 cents each, less than prices elsewhere. GLOVES, all kinds; BEST KID GLOVES IN NEW-YORK, at $1! HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS. TRAVELING SHIRTS, in great variety, from $1 50 to $4. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS of every description, for ladies as well as gentlemen. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine DRESS SHIRTS, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO THE PRICE OF COTTON OR LINEN. The BEST shirts at $2.
Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' fine linen
COLLARS
DOMESTIC FINISH, at $1 40 per dozen, or 12 cents each, the best make of collars in the market, and WARRANTED fully equal in quality to any sold at $2 50.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

104. 104.
CLOTHING.
THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY,
(No. 104 Bowery, near Grand-st.,)
have now on sale an immense stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
OVERCOATS, ESPECIALLY, IN ABUNDANCE
to which the attention of
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS
are particularly invited.
All goods are warranted. Any garments sold at retail, which, upon examination at home, does not meet the entire approval of the purchaser, may be returned and the money will be refunded.
☞ Remember the number—104—sign of the Bulletin.
104. BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY. 104.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE
WEDDING CARDS.
See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums, (wood covers, etc.)
588 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight."
J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES—Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by R. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at [illegible]. Begin at [illegible] o'clock.
GRAND HOLIDAY TREAT,
GRAND HOLIDAY TREAT,
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
BLONDETTE;
BLONDETTE;
BLONDETTE;
BLONDETTE;
or,
THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT,
THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.
This [illegible] fairy spectacle is the joint production of Messrs. D'Ennery, Clairville and A. Monnier, the most popular of Parisian authors. It ran for several hundred consecutive nights, and is still attracting all Paris. The translation was made, the tricks and effects supplied, [illegible] authority of the above. No liberties have been taken [illegible] the text except to condense or expunge [illegible]
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.
[illegible]

Role	Performer
[illegible]	[illegible]
Gambillo	Mr. [illegible]
Prince Merlin	Miss E. [illegible]
Blondette	Mrs. [illegible]
Urla	Miss [illegible]
Bussetto	Miss [illegible]
Hour of Love	Miss [illegible]
Hour of Ball	Miss [illegible]
Hour of Midnight	Miss Alice [illegible]
Hour of Sleep	Miss Thompson
Hour of Play	Miss [illegible]
Hour of Indolence	Miss [illegible]
Spanish Lace	Miles. Webb, Gilmer, Koster and [illegible]
Malines Lace	Miles. Germain, Rosa, Pillow & [illegible]
English Lace	Miles. Charles, Wheeler Crawford and Irving.
Turkish Lace	Miles. Sheppard, Harris, Thornton and [illegible]
Truflo	Mr. [illegible]
Merlin	Mr. Stoddart
Mignonette	Miss L. [illegible]
Rampage	Mrs. [illegible]
Tera	Miss Clara [illegible]
Jolliette	Miss Everett
Hour of Dinner	Miss [illegible]
Hour of Prayer	Miss Thompson
Hour of Work	Miss [illegible]
Hour of Walk	Miss Colby
Hour of Pleasure	Miss Everett
Hour of Pain	Miss [illegible]

Pages, Noblemen, Ladies, by a large Corps de Ballet.
GORGEOUS SCENERY by MINARD LEWIS.
SPLENDID DRESSES by MONS. AND MME. TILSON.
WONDERFUL MACHINERY by Mr. W. LANDERS.
ELABORATE PROPERTIES by Mr. SILBY.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC by THOMAS BAKER.
The whole produced under the immediate direction of
MISS LAURA KEENE.
Attention is called to
THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS,
THE GROTTO OF LOVE,
THE RIVAL SORCERERS,
THE PALACE GARDEN,
THE PALACE OF LACE,
THE BALLET OF LACES,
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS,
THE DEVIL'S CROSSING,
THE TRAVELING FOREST,
THE PRETTY PLACE,
THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM
OF THE MAGIC WATCH.
Mrs. A. Stephens' Comedy of GOLDFISHING,
AND
Mr. Charles Reade's drama, will be produced after the run of BLONDETTE.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,

By the United States Marshal, under the superintendence of the undersigned United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Ward & Geve's Union Warehouse, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, Simeon Draper, Auctioneer, the remaining portion of the

CARGO OF THE STEAMER STETTIN,
CONSISTING OF
CLOTHS, ARMY BLANKETS,
SHIRTINGS, DRY GOODS,
SHOES AND LEATHER,
DRUGS, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE.
Also, the
CARGO OF THE STEAMER ANN,
CONSISTING OF
COFFEE, TEA,
DRUGS,
MUSKETS,
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, &c., &c., &c.
Also, a portion of the cargo of the
STEAMER ELIZABETH,
CONSISTING OF
SALTPETRE
And KEROSENE OIL.

Catalogues will be ready on the morning of the sale, at the office of S. Draper, Esq., No. 86 Pine-st.
EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 403 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.,
KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL is the only paper of the kind in this country. Just the thing for families. Social games, information and wonders. Illustrated. Sent by mail for $1 a year. Inclose two red stamps for sample copy and for Agent's Circular. M. GAUNTT, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, New-York City. Lady agents wanted everywhere.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	12
[illegible]	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	13
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	15
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	19
Kangaroo	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	19
Saxonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	19
St. Andrew	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	20
Hibernian	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	22
China	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	26
Hansa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	26
City of Manchester	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	27
Bohemian	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	29
Arabia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	29
Caledonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	3
Borussia	Liverpool	Portland	Dec.	4
Norwegian	Glasgow	New-York	Dec.	16
United Kingdom	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	17
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	31
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan.	14

FROM AMERICA:

Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	29
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	29
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Nov.	29
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	3
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec.	10
[illegible]	New-York	Southampton	Dec.	13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec.	24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec.	27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan.	10

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships *Etna* and *Teutonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF MR. TOWNSEND, WHO DESIRED knowing of H. Johnson, of New-Orleans, will send his address to L. L., Station D, he can hear of what he desires.

JOHN H. COLLETT, EXCHANGE BANKing and Collection Office, No. 395 Canal-st., New-York, People's Bank Building.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

859 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L & J. B. KELTY

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

A large assortment of the newest styles of Mink Collars and Muffs, in every variety, to be sold 30 per cent. less than any other house. Ladies before purchasing elsewhere will do well to call on us.
N. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.
NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO JEWELERS.—PARTNER WANTED IN A RETAIL STORE—A practical, energetic man, with just enough money to make him interested, can have a good opportunity to join the advertiser in a well-established and good paying business. Address G. H. C., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

$5.000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN THE soft hat business; already established; done exclusively for cash, and in great demand. For particulars, address, with name, L. B., Box No. 165 *Times* Office. House and lot for sale in Jersey City.

AN IMPROVED WESTERN FARM AND some cash wanted, in exchange for a good and valuable business in this City. Address Box No. 488 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO CHARTER—A FIRST-CLASS vessel of about 400 tons, for a voyage to New-Orleans and back. Apply at No. 86 West-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 15 hands high, sound and kind in single or double harness; sold for want of use. Inquire at BRADLEY'S stable, 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, J. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—THE LADIES CONnected with the National Freedman's Relief Association have opened a large room, No. 400 Broadway, at the corner of Walker-st., for the reception of donations in cloth or clothing, or money, to aid in relieving the suffering who are now within the lines of our army. The ladies will be in attendance each day, from 10 to 4 o'clock, and will be glad to welcome any lady who will be willing to aid, by her needle or presence, to help the cause. Donations may also be sent to Mrs. Gibbons, No. 19 Lamartine-place; Mrs. Wm A. Butler, No. 13 East 10th-st.; Miss Gould, No. 8 Madison-square, or Mrs. G. T. M. Davis, No. 144 East 17th-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.
Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

STEELE'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS.—Over 300 varieties in store, at wholesale and retail; South American ostrich feathers in quantities to suit; short ostrich, suitable for upholsterers; vulture feathers for plume makers; African ostrich, white, black and gray.
STEELE & CO.,
No. 3 Park Row, opposite Astor House.

DUTCH BULBS FOR SALE.—A CHOICE assortment of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, gladiolus, lilies, &c., &c., just received and for sale, by the case and package, by P. MURRAY.
No. 189 Pearl-st., near Cedar.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SMALL CURRENCY BILLS.—CORPORAtions and merchants wishing to issue small currency bills will be furnished with samples and estimates on addressing the subscribers, FERD. MAYER & CO., Lithographers and Engravers, 96 Fulton-st., New-York

BLANKETS, DRY GOODS AND OTHER MERCHANDISE compressed and baled for shipment, by Hydraulic Pressure, at SALISBURY'S Dry Goods Packing Establishment, No. 159 Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable Scotch woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent cake, bread and biscuit maker; understands her business in all its branches; the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman; is a first-class cook and most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and deserts. Can be seen at No. 86 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for three days; the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A WOman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds fish, soups, meats, poultry and game, and desserts; is also an excellent baker; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., in the shoe store, near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly and would assist in the washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; no objections to go in the country; good reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 101½ West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; she understands her business perfectly, and can give the best of City reference. Address No. 120 East 19th-st., near the 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent person who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good references. Can be seen at No. 17½ East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer and good bread and biscuit maker; would do housework for a small family; has good City reference and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 Hudson-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to see to children; good City reference. Apply at No. 147 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly and has the best of reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 600 3d-av., between 41st and 42d-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or waiting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable American girl (Protestant) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 293 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 235 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of growing children; best of City reference. Can be seen this day at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do waiting; thoroughly understands her business. Has two years' City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and sewing; is a competent person; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and to assist at washing and ironing; or as general housemaid in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st, first floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A colored girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at No. 66 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to do sewing; best City references given. Call at No. 415 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE GERman young woman, willing and able to work, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing; has excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—AN American girl wishes a situation in this City or Brooklyn, as chambermaid, nurse, waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid. She has good references, and can be found at No. 16 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; would take charge of an invalid lady; is competent to bring up an infant by hand; is a good sewer, or would take care of two growing children. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the grocery.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable Scotch Protestant, as nurse and seamstress; willing to take charge of a baby from its birth, and has had long experience. The best of City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for 2 days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—A STEADY WOMAN IS ANXIOUS to procure a situation as baby's nurse, or to attend an invalid lady; the advertiser has no objection to travel with a lady; best of City reference. Call at No. 301 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., upper floor.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as infant's nurse, by a woman of many year's experience in the care of children; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; will be found trustworthy and obliging; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 111 West 25th-st., second floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A highly respectable English woman requires a situation; can be highly recommended from her last situation; no objection to the country. Address M. Z., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do housework—lately arrived. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 1st-av., third floor, back room No. 12.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would do light chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant girl, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and dressmaker; has the best of reference. Call at No. 333 6th-av., near 21st-st., for two days.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A LAdy desires a situation to take charge of a house, as governess to young children, or as companion to a lady; best of references can be given. Call or address M. K., No. 62 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOman, who is a first-class laundress, a situation in the City or country; does up linens and finery in magnificent style; or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, fluting and mangling; best of City reference; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waitress by a young Protestant girl, who thoroughly understands her business, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second story, front room.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. Best of situations for reliable help. Wanted, colored men-waiters and Protestant chambermaids.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had—civil, neat and capable—at the largest old-established Institute, at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant, and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a very respectable single young man as coachman; he is strictly temperate, honest, obliging, very industrious and can be trusted implicitly; he is willing to make himself generally useful. Any person in want of a good man, would do well to apply or address a note to J. B. C., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days. He has the very best of reference from his late employers.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man as coachman, who understands the care and management of horses perfectly well; is a good and careful driver, and has the best of City reference; can refer to his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; wishes to go a short distance in the country; will make himself generally useful; good City reference. Address O. T., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A REspectable Protestant single man wishes a situation as above; perfectly understands his business in everything connected with the situation; is a competent driver; perfectly temperate, willing and obliging; best of references. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young single man, who is fully competent to take charge of road or carriage horses, and has first-rate City references. Address COACHMAN, Box 203 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman or gardener, by one long experienced in both branches. Address CHAS. DOWD, at E. J. Brown & Co.'s, No. 330 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

TO JEWELERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO., six first-class engravers and three pearl setters. Apply at No. 23 Maiden-lane.

LADY'S MAID WANTED—A GOOD SEAMstress, and one who can dress hair; French or German preferred. Apply at the New-York Hotel, on Friday and Saturday, from 10½ to 12 noon, at the door on Waverley-place.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A WOMAN who has good City references, to act as seamstress and take the care of two children, aged 4 and 6 years. Apply at No. 26 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERStown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Circulars of the Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ORGANIST AND teacher of piano, guitar and vocal music, by a lady who has formerly been engaged in a Southern institute for advanced pupils; the best reference given as to ability and experience; is competent to instruct in French and Latin; also, wishes to board in a family where music lessons would be deemed compensation. Address MUSIC TEACHER, No. 20 West 28th-st.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, of French descent, lately returned from a sojourn in Paris, who speaks the French and English languages fluently, desires a few more pupils to teach said languages, at her own or pupil's residence. A note addressed to A. B. C., No. 344½ Bowery, will be attended to. Best of City references given.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CONnecticut, experienced in teaching English, French, music and drawing, desires a situation for the Winter, or longer, in this City; an agreeable home more desirable than a large salary. Address E. M. S., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A LADY AS VICE-Principal of a first-class Female Seminary, 20 miles from New-York, who can invest $1,500 in the establishment. Address PARTNERSHIP, Box 101 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-aged gentleman as private tutor, who is capable of teaching moral philosophy and the knowledge of human nature. Address BACON, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND TWO FRONT bedrooms, on the second floor, large and well furnished, may be obtained in a small family residing at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON THIRD floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—IN A SMALL, GENTEEL private family, in or near 5th-av., not below 16th nor above 30th sts., board, with parlor and bedroom, for a gentleman and his wife, during the Winter months; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, FIFTH-AVENUE, Box No. 1,275 Post-office, New-York.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; the rooms are neatly furnished and all modern improvements; this will be a good home as there will be few taken. Terms $8 to $10; dinner at 1; references exchanged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, A pleasantly situated and nicely furnished suite of rooms, with full or partial board, between 10th and 24th sts., and Broadway and 6th-av. Address, with full particulars, J. A. T., Box No. 1,053 Post-office.

A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—with or without board, in a small family where there are no other boarders. Inquire at No. 8 East 22d-st. References given and required.

TO LET—ROOMS FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen; also, small room for one person; $1 per week. No boarders nor children. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SUTLERS
SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY
OF CRACKERS AND CAKE, AT THE
NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY,
No. 175 WASHINGTON-ST.
KNAPP & WORTHEN.

BARGAINS IN
TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN & SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN & SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st.,
And No. 440 West-st.

SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' CLAIMS collected and information furnished by J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., New-York, and No. 30 4½-st., Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1862.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is prepared to supply the following stamps, in quantities sufficient for the use of the people of the District of Columbia and of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, viz: *Playing Cards, Proprietary, Express, Telegraph, Insurance,* (life,) *Insurance,* (fire and marine,) *Passage Tickets* and *Protest.*

The use of the stamps herein specified is hereby required in the District and States above described, on and after the 1st day of December next: And persons guilty of wilfully neglecting to so use said stamps, will be subject to the penalty provided in the law.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For fencing vacant lots on south side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet west of Second-avenue; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church; southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues; north side of Fifth-eighth-street; south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Seventh-avenue to buildings on said street, west of Seventh-avenue; west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets; block bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues; and southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on south side of Thirtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known by the Ward numbers 3,318 and 3,319; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, known by the Ward map numbers 4,454 to 4,457, inclusive; on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, known by the Ward map number 1,894; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, known by Ward map number 1,891; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by Ward map numbers 7 to 13, 15 to 29, inclusive of block 175; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known by Ward map numbers 48 and 47, of block number 88; south side of Fifty-ninth-street and north side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known by Ward map numbers 27, 28, 31 to 35, and 37 to 40, inclusive of block number 59; on block bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, Ninth-avenue and Broadway, known by the Ward map numbers 1 to 4, 13 to 16, 25, 51, 52 and 64, of block number 106; and on block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, by the Ward map numbers 18, 19, 48, 49, 57, 57½, 59 to 61, inclusive of block number 177; and on the southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers street, by the Ward map numbers 1,150, 1,151 and 1,152.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; building receiving basin southeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue; receiving basin southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter-street; paving Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University-place to Eleventh-street, and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leonard and Worth streets; both sides of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth-avenue from and to points half way distant between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of University-place, from a point half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to a point half way distant between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of Eleventh-street, from a point half way distant between University-place and Fifth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Twelfth-street, from a point distant half way between Fifth-avenue and University-place to a point distant half way between University-place and Broadway and on the west side of Broadway from a point distant half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets to a point distant half way between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.
ORVILLE BROOKS, } Executors.
WILLIAM MACKEY,
je19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.
JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
jy24-law6m Th

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF M. MORGAN & SON WAS dissolved by the death of MATTHEW MORGAN on the 19th inst. The business will be liquidated by EDWARD MORGAN, the surviving partner.
M. MORGAN & SON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1862.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm and name of M. MORGAN'S SONS, and will carry on the Foreign Exchange and Banking business as hitherto carried on by M. MORGAN & SON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1862.
HENRY MORGAN.
EDWARD MORGAN.
CHARLES MORGAN.

AUCTION SALES.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

OF
VALUABLE MACHINERY,

Consisting of one 80-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by EDWARD SCHENCK, at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of
T. J. B. SCHENCK,
CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—FRIDAY, NOV. 28, AT 9 o'clock A. M., at the Remsen House, late "Globe Hotel," No. 242 Fulton-st., Brooklyn:

LARGE SALE OF GOOD FURNITURE—Comprising some fifty rooms, in rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak, with hair, husk and straw mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows; also, a large assortment of blankets, quilts, comforters, sheets, napkins, linen table-cloths, plated ware, cutlery, crockery, glassware, gas fixtures, heaters, stoves, English Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

N. B.—This furniture is as good as new, having been in use but a short time. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 2, at 12 M., there will be a very large sale of Real Estate, under mortgage foreclosure, at Trinity Building (basement), No. 111 Broadway. The opportunity now presented to merchants and capitalists will not occur again for a long period. The property lies on the high table land close to the Fort Washington dépôt, and will cut up most advantageously. See advertisement in the *Evening Post.* The premises are now vacant and open for inspection. It is perfectly well known that nothing under $125,000 cash would have purchased this property in 1860, and by sales of lots below that, it was very cheap, relatively, at that figure. Parties contemplating investments in real estate would do well to examine into the merits and numerous advantages presented by this sale. The owner of the equity will cheerfully, and, he trusts, fairly, answer all inquiries. He is now obliged to enter the market, and asks simply a fair field. The sale will be positive, without adjournment. Terms, cash in thirty days; but should the buyer desire it, all over forty thousand dollars may remain on mortgage.

PETROLEUM, CRUDE AND REFINED, for sale by LAWTON BROTHERS, No. 25 Cliff-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 17, 1862.

Sealed Proposals indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
500 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 yards gray list blue cloth.
200 yards gray list black cloth.
1,000 yards saved list black cloth.
4,000 yards saved list blue cloth.
5,000 yards saved list scarlet cloth.
200 dozen 8-4 woolen shawls.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
1,200 pounds cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
75,000 yards calico.
5,000 yards Merrimac calico.
8,000 yards Turkey red calico.
25,000 yards blue drilling.
20,000 yards brown drilling.
30,000 yards bedticking.
3,000 yards satinetts.
25,000 yards plaid linseys.
20,000 yards unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,500 yards bleached sheeting.
10,000 yards checks, stripes and plaids.
10,000 yards flannels, assorted.
2,500 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 30.
800 pounds cotton maitre.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
2,000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

200 blue satinett pantaloons.
250 blue satinett coats.
50 cadet mixed satinett coats.
250 cadet mixed satinett pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
100 pantaloons, indigo blue, broadcloth.
300 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
500 camp kettles 3 sizes.
300 dozen two-quart tin pans.
300 dozen 4-quart tin pans.
60 dozen 6-quart tin pans.
700 dozen tin cups.
1,200 dozen squaw-awls.
1,560 dozen fish-hooks.
750 dozen fish-lines.
250 dozen coarse-tooth combs.
117 dozen fine-tooth combs.
600 dozen scissors.
600 dozen shears.
160 dozen weeding hoes.
250 dozen hand saw files, 4½ inches.
50 dozen spades.
2,500 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
1,590 dozen table spoons (iron.)
65 dozen axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
850 dozen half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
500 dozen zinc mirrors.
50 dozen fire steels.
500 pounds brass wire.
150 pounds best Chinese vermillion.
600 pounds seed beads.
100 dozen butcher-knives.
100 dozen scalping-knives.
230 dozen squaw hatchets.
12 dozen 4½-inch flat files.
20,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.

Guns, Ammunition, &c.

600 rifles, cap-lock, (half ounce ball.)
300 shot-guns, (double barrel
150 kegs powder.
1,000,000 water-proof caps.
300 bags Traid balls.
200 flasks.
200 belts.
500 powder-horns.
3,000 flints.
292 dozen gun nipples.
360 wrenches

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected, and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto, in any particular, will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisements thereof, dated Nov. 17, 1862, the following articles at the price thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words "in whole or in part, (if more than one class be proposed for,) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same." Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney: "We hereby jointly and severally guaranty that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 17th of November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 25, 1862.

Since the above advertisement, dated the 17th inst., for "Proposals for Indian Goods," was published, it has been decided to take from Class No. 3 the 20,000 pounds of tobacco called for, and let it form Class No. 5. Although there is a sample of the tobacco in this office, bidders are requested to forward samples with their bids for consideration.

W. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) yards of White Cartridge Cloth, in width and proportions as follows, viz.:

10,000 yards, 19 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 22 inches wide.
20,000 yards, 24½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 25½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 28½ inches wide.
90,000 yards, 30 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 31 inches wide.
50,000 yards, 35 inches wide.

210,000

To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation.

S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of five hundred army transportation wagons, to be made of the best material, according to specifications to be seen in this office, and subject to inspection; all to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 31st December, 1862. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

"GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY," DR. [illegible]
CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS,

which have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress; at the same time

THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM,

by strengthening, invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result. Each box contains 60 Pills.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Dr. HARVEY'S Treatise on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 50 pages, sent free to any address. Six cent required to pay postage.

The pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by
J. BRYAN, General Agent, No. 67 Cedar-st.,
(Post-office Box No. 5,079,) New-York.
Sold by all druggists.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, (near 29th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACULOUS healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The Interest on these Bonds is at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, in Gold, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to Eight per Cent. per Annum.

They are the Cheapest Government Security now in the Market, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the best known, most popular and most available of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of $50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

BONDS OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN.
SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$250,000	7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
223,000	6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
186,000	6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
214,000	6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.
$873,000	in all

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December.
JOHN OWEN.
Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
Office Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

Office of the Jeffersonville R. R. Co.,
Jeffersonville, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held 25th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee: In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.
O2law6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

$3,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of 20 bonds of $1,000 each, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and 53 bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, of various issues and amounts, which, with other securities, were stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White-Lead Company, about the 21st of April. For particulars see advertisement in the New-York *Evening Post*.
FISHER HOW, Treasurer, No. 54 Fulton-st.

Office of the Howard Insurance Company,
New-York, Nov. 11, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Office of the Greenwood Cemetery,
No. 30 Broadway, Nov. 17, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF this institution will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock, and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange. STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

BRACKETT & CO., EXCHANGE BROKERS, NO. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—The bills of the Bullion Bank, Washington, D. C., bought by us at ½ of 1 per cent. discount.
New-York, Nov. 27, 1862.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF ST. Louis County, due 1st December, 1862, will be paid, on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATER & CO.,) No. 60 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller,	Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile,	John P. March.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.
Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, Nov. 26, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the third day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the tenth day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the eleventh day of December next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Apply to C. H. BAILEY, No. 233 Grand-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank open EVERY DAY, from 10 to 3. Also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Aug. F. Lee, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE LARGE PROPerty advertised to be sold under mortgage foreclosure, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 M., at Trinity Building, (basement,) No. 111 Broadway, consisting by survey of about 157 City lots, of 25 by 100 feet, with large mansion and appropriate stabling, &c., &c., &c., at

FORT WASHINGTON,

Will be sold altogether in one parcel. Terms: cash in 30 days, with the usual deposit. The amount of the purchase money, over the sum of $40,000, which is needed to free the same, &c., can, if desired by the buyer, remain on mortgage. The sale will be positive at the above date and hour. There will be no postponement.

There is every probability that a large park, with a reservoir for the Croton water, will shortly be located on the hill north of this land, and south of Mr. Bennett's property, and terminate on the Dépôt-lane, which bounds this property on the north. The eastern line of the park being Broadway, and the western line the lane known as North-avenue, to and through the property of Charles O'Conor, Esq., to said Dépôt-lane, the proposed south boundary.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 133½ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnaces, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 20x30—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.

For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of
E. S. MUNROE,
No. 17 William-st., N. Y.,
or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low: terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, now finishing, with free-stone trimmings, bay windows to basement and first story, and all the modern improvements, built by the Messrs. Thorp; house 20x45, lot 20x100, north side of 70th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ramble and Skating Pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st., or of Mr. THORP, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO WELL-BUILT houses, 75 feet from the southeast corner of 52d-st. and 3d av., three stories, high stoop, with all modern improvements; each 17½x50; lot one-half the block. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VILLA HOUSE AND SIX LOTS in Brooklyn, situated at the northwest corner of Gates and Bedford avs. Price $10,500; $7,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately.
IRVING & WINTHROP, No. 44 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN SIXTEENTH ST., near Irving place, a full sized house and lot, in good order. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM ANTHES, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement brick house No. 342 West 35th-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 227 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A TASTY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Maplewood, near South Orange; also sixteen acres of land near the above; containing some of the most beautiful building sites in the country. Terms easy. Apply at the drug-store No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE; HOUSE contains ten rooms, barn, carriage-house and green grapery; 14 acres; fine brook, fish and skating-pond; five minutes' walk from dépôt. more land if desired.
GILPIN & HOAGLAND, No. 121 West-st.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FARMS.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The attention of capitalists desiring to invest in valuable property in the vicinity of New-York is invited to the sale of the well-known Anthony Johnson farm, situate on the south side of Staten Island. The farm contains 128 acres, consisting of valuable farmland, woodland and meadow; and is one of the best farms on the island. It is located near the outer bay, within a short distance of the New-Dorp station of the Staten Island Railroad, and commands a fine view of the outer bay and ocean, and would make a very desirable gentleman's residence. Sale to take place Dec. 2, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court-house, in the village of Richmond. For further particulars, apply to H. B. METCALFE, Referee, Richmond Village, Staten Island; or JOHN C. THOMPSON, Quarantine Landing; or to H. W. ROBINSON, Esq., No. 8 Pine-st., New-York. See auction sales.

REFEREE SALE.—BY H. B. METCALF, ESQ., Referee, at the Court House in Richmond village, Staten Island, December 2d, at 12 M., by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court—the farm of the late Anthony Johnson at New Dorp adjoining the farm of Commodore Vanderbilt, containing 128 acres. Official advertisement in Richmond County *Gazette*. Inquire of the Referee at Richmond Village, or H. W. ROBINSON, No. 8 Pine-st. New-York for particulars.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times*' Counting-room.

TO LET—VERY CHEAP, THREE SPLENDID suites of apartments, in the new houses on 4th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., for $10, $13 50 and $14 per month. Each apartment has five and six rooms. Only to quiet and genteel families. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A SMALL BRICK HOUSE, NO. 236 West 26th-st.; has all the modern improvements; rent, $3 0 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET FOR BALLS, FAIRS, &c.—THE rooms in the Chinese Building, No. 539 Broadway. Apply to WM. FOGARTY, on the premises, up stairs.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERN-BUILT HOUSE IN A desirable location, South Brooklyn. Price, from $5,000 to $7,000. Address R. H., Box 136 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—NOT LESS THAN TWENTY feet wide, high stoop, between 3d and 8th avs. and below 42d-st.; rent about $600. Address, with particulars, J. A. G., Box No. 2,773 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, NOV. 27.
CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
Admission to all parts of the Academy, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra | Gallery..........25 cents
When will be presented Donizetti's celebrated opera,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Lucrezia	LORINI	Maffio Orsini	MORENSI
Gennaro	BRIGNOLI	Duke Alfonso	SUSINI

Conductor an Musical Director..........Sig. MUZIO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH.
CORDIER.
Director..........J. GRAU
FRIDAY, Nov. 28—TENTH OPERA NIGHT.

NOTICE.—Seats may be secured for to-night's (Thanksgiving Day) Cheap Opera Night, and for Friday's DINORAH, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that Mayerbeer's new Opera of

DINORAH;
LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.
will be produced for the third time
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock.
Third appearance in New-York of
MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER.

Wherever this latest inspiration of the illustrious composer of "Les Huguenots" has been performed it has been pronounced a chef d'œuvre.

NEW SCENERY
has been prepared for the Opera by Mr. H. Calyo, and the scene at the Mill Dam of the
INUNDATION,
will, it is believed, fully maintain the high repute of the establishment.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following extraordinary cast:

Mlle. Cordier as	Dinorah	Mlle. Morensi as	1st Goatherd
Sig. Brignoli as	Corentin	Miss Stockton as	2d Goatherd
Sig. Amodio as	Hoel	Sig. Susini as	The Hunter

To give due effect to the Episode of the third act, Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG,
which can only be effectively given by an artist of superior merit.

The performance will commence with the
GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE,
THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL,
being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY,
AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.

The musical portion of the Opera has been prepared and carefully rehearsed by..........Signor MUZIO

The mise en scene is under the general superintendence of Sig. SCOLA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
On accoun of the importance and difficulty of the great Symphony, no interruption can possibly be permitted during its performance. Visitors are therefore respectfully requested to be in their places before it commences, or they will have to await its conclusion to be shown to their seats.

THE FREE LIST,
with the exception of the Press, will on this occasion be entirely suspended, nor will any person be admitted without the admission tickets. Complimentary season tickets issued to others than the Press, cannot be admitted.
MONDAY, Dec. 1, fourth night of DINORAH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8.
Début of the celebrated Prima Donna,
SIGNORA LORINI.
Second appearance of the new Contralto,
SIGNORINA MORENSI.
Only night of Bellini's tragic Opera of
NORMA.

LORINI	Norma	MORENSI	Adalgisa
MACCAFERRI	Pollione	SUSINI	Orovesa

Seats can be secured in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, and in New-York at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GUERRABELLA.
The next rôles in which
SIGNORA GUERRABELLA
Will appear will be
LEONORA, in LA FAVORITA, and
AMELIA, in IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR..........CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Mr. Anchutz begs to inform the public that he will give a
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
On Thanksgiving, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
For this night only, Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
(Die Zauberflœte,)
Which will be presented in the same magnificent style and with the same perfection in all its details as first produced at this establishment.
WITH THE ORIGINAL AND COMPLETE CAST,
AND INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

Admission	50 cents
Reserved Seats	25 cents extra
Family Circle	25 cents

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

THANKSGIVING CONCERT.—THE "TREMAINE FAMILY," assisted by Mr. WM. H. OAKLEY, of the "Alleghanians," will give a Concert on the evening of THANKSGIVING DAY, in the Warren-st. Methodist Church, Warren-st., near Smith-st., Brooklyn. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday School.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ANGLO-SAXON.
Capt. Burgess, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Nov. 29.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $86: Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS	2,500 tons	AMERICA	2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY	1,800 tons	BONAPARTE	3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	Nov. 29.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Dec. 6.
KANGAROO	Saturday	Dec. 13.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. Von Santen, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau	$50 00
Passage money to Havana	70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley.
THANKSGIVING
DAY AND NIGHT.
DOUBLE PERFORMANCES.
EDWIN FORREST,
Will make
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE
Since his reëngagement as
SPARTACUS,
In Dr. Bird's great American Tragedy of
THE GLADIATOR.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1862.

EDWIN FORREST as	SPARTACUS
Crassus	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Phasarius	Mr. J. McCullough
Julia	Mrs. J. H. Allen
Senora	Madame Ponisi
Musical Director	Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.

The performance will commence at 8¼ o'clock. Doors open at 7.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
THANKSGIVING.
In the afternoon, at 2,
GABRIEL RAVEL
will appear in a
FINAL FAREWELL MATINEE.
prior to his departure from America upon Saturday.
FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS.
THE FOUR PRINCIPAL SCENES OF THE GREEN MONSTER.
THE FOUR LOVERS.

GABRIEL as	Bibi

THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,
BY YOUNG AMERICA.
with a
GRAND DANCING DIVERTISSEMENT,
by Monsieur Tophoff and Madame Marzetti.
To begin at 2 P. M.
Box book now open.
Doors open at 1 o'clock.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
PRICES.

Admission	50 cents.
Secured Parquet Stalls	75 cents.
Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,)	25 cents.

Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ORATION.
MR. MASON JONES,
Of Trinity College, Dublin.
Will deliver his first oration in Brooklyn on
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.
Subject:
MILTON,
THE PATRIOT, STATESMAN, PROSE WRITER AND POET.
SYLLABUS.

Introduction—Milton's Youth—His Life at St. Paul's School and Cambridge—Milton in Italy—His Interview with Galileo—He returns to England—The Contest between the People and the King—Milton's grand choice—Which side would we have chosen?—Milton's intense love of Country and of Freedom—Misrepresentations and Calumnies of Johnson—Their cause—Milton's Prose Works—Their excellencies and defects—His Writings on Divorce—His View of the Dignity of Literature—The Education and Mission of the true Poet—The truest Sources of his Inspiration—Milton contrasted with Goethe and Byron—Is the age of Poetry gone?—Poem of Comus—His Minor Poems—The Hymn on the Nativity—Sampson Agonistes—Paradise Regained and Paradise Lost—Milton in his Poverty, Blindness and Old Age—The secret of his fortitude when he had "fallen upon evil tongues and evil days"—Retrospect of his Life and its purpose—Great Lessons which they teach us—Conclusion.

Admission	25 cents
Reserved numbered seats in parquet and balcony	50 cents

Tickets can be obtained at ROSE'S bookstore, Atlantic-st., and at LENT'S music-store, Fulton-st., and at the Academy. The Box Office will be open from 9 until 4 o'clock on FRIDAY, where seats can be secured.

IRVING HALL.
MR. J. R. THOMAS'
GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT.
THURSDAY, Nov. 27.
A choice selection of classical and popular music will be performed by the following artists:
MRS. MOZART,
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
MISS EMMA TURNER,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. S. B. MILLS, (piano-forte,)
MR. THEODORE THOMAS, (violin,)
SIG. ABELLA,
MR. GEO. W. MORGAN, (accompanist.)
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
PALACE OF MUSIC,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. H. T. RUMSEY,
the great Banjo Player, just arrived from England.
THANKSGIVING DAY—MATINEE for Ladies and Children at 3 o'clock.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.
By request of many families.
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6¾; commence at 7¾.
Tickets 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS

Office of the Howard Insurance Company,
New-York, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

COAL, &C.

400 TONS INCE HALL HOUSE CANNEL
The best imported for family use; now discharging from ships *E. Z.* and *Compromise*, Pier No. 14, East River. Will be delivered in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market price.
T. I. ATWOOD,
No. 44 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 658 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8; over before 11.
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
THE GREAT COMIC DRAMA,
CENTRAL PARK;
OR, THE
HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.
Received by full and fashionable audiences with peals of laughter and bursts of applause. The artists called before the curtain at the end of each act.
With the following very excellent distribution:

Wyndnam Otis	Mr. Lester Wallack
Kerr Flamberry	Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Myrtle	Mr. Norton
Harry Dunsford	Mr. Reynolds
Robert Crutch, from England	Mr. Young
Skeesicks, a boatman	Mr. C. Parsloe, Jr
Grabbles, a City Policeman	Mr. Browne
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry	Miss Gannon
Flora Myrtle	Miss Madeline Henriques
Bridget Tooligan	Mrs. John Sefton
Mittens	Mrs. Reeves

In Act Fifth, LAKE AT CENTRAL PARK.
This scene will represent the Park with all the effects of foliage, rock and water, as it appeared during the recent Autumn weather
FRIDAY—(Second time)—THE JEALOUS WIFE.
SATURDAY—(Third time)—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
MONDAY, Dec. 1—(First time)—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
TUESDAY—(Bourcicault's Comedy)—LOVE AND MONEY.
WEDNESDAY—(First time this season)—LOVE FOR LOVE.
THURSDAY—BOSOM FRIENDS.
In preparation, THE WAY TO GET MARRIED and HENRIETTE.

THURSDAY, 27TH—THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
CENTRAL PARK, at WALLACK'S.
FRIDAY, 28th,
THE JEALOUS WIFE, at WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY, 29th,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE, at WALLACK'S.

WINTER GARDEN.
THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
GRAND GALA ENTERTAINMENT.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
In three of their most attractive pieces, abounding in SONGS, CHORUSES, AND DANCES.
This evening the performance will commence with the beautiful drama of
ALL HALLOW EVE.

Rody O'Connor	Mr. Barney Williams
Kitty Killeen	Mrs. Barney Williams

To be followed by the charming burlesque of
THE MAGIC JOKE.

Prince Doloroso	Mrs. Barney Williams

To conclude with the roaring farce of
BARNEY THE BARON.

Barney	Mr. Barney Williams

MR. DE CORDOVA.
Referring to his published "Card," begs to announce that he will repeat his Humorous Lecture,
"MR. SMITH'S SURPRISE PARTY,"
At Niblo's Saloon.
On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, 29th inst.,
when the Course tickets which were not used on Tuesday last will be available.
Single admission, 50 cents. No tickets will be sold beyond the comfortable capacity of the Hall.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 precisely.
The free list, with the exception of the Press, will be suspended on this occasion.
The future Lectures of the Course will be held at Niblo's Saloon (instead of Dodworth's Hall, as previously advertised) as follows:
Long Branch—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.
Old and New New-York—TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

A CARD FROM MR. DE CORDOVA.
Mr. DE CORDOVA desires to express to those holders of course tickets who, together with numerous others, were unable to obtain admission at Dodworth's Hall, on Tuesday evening last, his sincere regret that such should have been the case, and to assure them that he is entirely blameless for the disappointment. A sufficient number of chairs was hired to fill every particle of available space in the building; but even this provision proved inadequate.
Mr. DE CORDOVA has accordingly resolved to repeat the Lecture,
"MRS. SMITH'S SURPRISE PARTY,"
on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, 29th inst., at
NIBLO'S SALOON,
when the Course tickets, which were not used on Tuesday, will be available.
The future Lectures of the Course will be delivered at
NIBLO'S SALOON, as follows:
"LONG BRANCH"—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.
"OLD AND NEW NEW-YORK"—TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE CHILD PIANIST.
IRVING HALL—MISS TERESA CARENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST, EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,
Will give her
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
MADAME ELENA D'ANGRI.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE.
Mr. THEODOR THOMAS,
SIGNOR ABELLA,
And others.
In an entirely new and brilliant programme. Tickets $1.
No extra charge for secured seats, the sale of which will commence on FRIDAY MORNING.

BANVARD'S
SEA OF GALILEE.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Admission, 25 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL.
TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA
Will be exhibited
THURSDAY (Thanksgiving) AFTERNOON,
At 3 o'clock.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

THANKSGIVING DONATION VISIT.
THE INSTITUTION FOR THE CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS, No. 334 6th-av., will be open to visitors on THURSDAY, Nov. 27, from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M.

THANKSGIVING—"NATURE'S AND THE Nation's Harvest."—Rev. Newton Heston will preach on this subject, in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, TO-DAY, (Thanksgiving Day,) at 10½ o'clock.
A Thanksgiving Union Prayer Meeting will be held in the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on THANKSGIVING EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Pastors and churches generally are invited to attend and unite in prayer for the Government and preservation of the Union.
A collection will be taken for the sick and wounded soldiers.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A THANKSgiving Discourse on the *Redemption of Our Country from Slavery and the Slaveholders' Rebellion*, will be preached by Rev. Dr. Cheever, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. After the sermon the standard for the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, will be presented.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES—COLLECTION FOR THE POOR.—M. E. Church, West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. Chas. K. True, D. D., Pastor. Seats free. It is a good custom of many in this church to give a day's wages to the poor, on this occasion. Services at 11 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—FIRST PLACE, corner Clinton-st., South Brooklyn. Services THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. A sermon appropriate to the occasion will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter. The public is invited.

THE SYNAGOGUE OF THE CONGREGATION B'NAI JESHURUN, Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker, will be open for Divine service on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., when a discourse will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Raphall.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH in the Church of the Restoration, First Universalist, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, THIS (Thanksgiving) MORNING, at 11 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. W. R. WILLIAMS WILL PREACH a sermon on THANKSGIVING DAY, in the Amity-st. Baptist Church, corner of Wooster., at 11 A. M., on *God's Wisdom and Kindness, Attempering National Success by Delays, by Drawbacks and by Reverses.*

THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. Robert Proctor will deliver a discourse suitable for the occasion, in this Church, TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

A THANKSGIVING SERMON WILL BE preached in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. I. S. Kalloch. Subject—*What we have to be thankful for.*

THE NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Ninth-av., corner of 31st-st., will be opened for public worship TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, when a Thanksgiving Sermon may be expected, by the Pastor, Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYterian Church, near the 7th-av. Service on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Frederick G. Clark. Subject—*Gold in the Fire; or, Our National Position.*

REV. MR. NEWMAN WILL PREACH IN the Marble Church, in Fourth-st., near 6th-av., on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Collection for our brave soldiers.

THANKSGIVING DAY—WOOSTER-ST. SYNAGOGUE.—Discourse by Rev. S. M. Isaacs, at the Synagogue, Wooster, between Prince and Spring sts., at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. GEORGE JUNKIN, D. D., WILL preach in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church (entrance on Greene-st.) THIS MORNING. Service to commence at 11 A. M. Strangers are invited.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH.—THANKSGIVING sermon at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. Searles. (The Sabbath Evening service in this Church will commence at 7 o'clock.)

PROFESSOR MATTISON, PREACHES A Thanksgiving sermon in his Church in 41st-st., near 6th avenue, to-day at 11 o'clock. Singing by a choir of from fifty to one hundred children, seated in the galery.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—PREACHING TO-DAY, at 11 A. M., in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., by the Pastor, Dr. A. D. Smith. Subject: *Questions of the Hour.*

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 23d st., east of 8th-av. Thanksgiving sermon by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Bright Light in the Clouds.*

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st. Thanksgiving Sermon at 11 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. Ridgeaway.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.—REV. DR. J. Dowling will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., in Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THURSDAY, Nov. 27, 1862.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
This glorious annual festival will be celebrated at the Museum with
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
Nearly
EVERY HOUR.
EVERY HOUR.
EVERY HOUR.
EVERY HOUR.
The first commencing at 10½ o'clock forenoon and repeated till midnight.
THE MAGNIFICENT DRAMA
prepared expressly for the occasion, entitled HAROLD,
THE SEA KING,
THE SEA KING,
THE SEA KING,
THE SEA KING,
OR THE
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
With new and brilliant scenery, elegant costumes and properties, and
INTENSELY INTERESTING CHARACTERS.
The whole, full of exciting incident and thrilling effect, will be produced
AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
The following brilliant novelties and curiosities will be on exhibition at all hours, day and evening:
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA
PERFORMING BEARS,
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH,
who has astonished the world with his
CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
New and beautiful
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD.
Also, of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES. LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.
☞ Visitors will find the
MORNING PERFORMANCES
the least crowded and most comfortable, especially
LADIES, CHILDREN and FAMILIES.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
☞ The same attractions will be continued FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND,
Entrance corner Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.
THE ONLY PRIVATE SKATING POND
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
These grounds cover an area of
ELEVEN ACRES OF GROUND,
located between 4th and 5th-avs., 57th and 59th-sts.
The Pond will be opened under the management of OSCAR F. OATMAN, Esq., late President of the Washington Skating Pond of Brooklyn.
Only a limited number of persons of character and respectability will be received as subscribers.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies	$10 00
Extra ladies' tickets	2 50
Minor, under 15 years	5 00

Tickets for sale at the office of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel and Astor House, and at the principal office at Conover & Walker's, No. 476 Broadway. All communications must be addressed to the principal office.
JOHN L. BROWN, General Superintendent.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.
Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics renders the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

FAIR.—THE YOUNG LADIES OF CLASSES A and C, of the Junior Department, 12th-st. School, will hold a Fair at the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY, during the day, and SATURDAY, day and evening, of this week, for the benefit of our soldiers. All donations of refreshments or fancy articles, will be thankfully received. Such donations may be sent to Mr. Pullman, at the Institute, on or before the 28th. Tickets may be obtained at the door for 10 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.
Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent,
At No. 726 Broadway.
A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

"A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT."—Lowell Mason.
MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the *human* bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression."
For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.
"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—Geo. Washburne Morgan.
"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—John Zundel.
"I prefer them to all others which I have touched, heard or seen."—William Mason.
New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard.
MASON BROTHERS,

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

DRUMS, TRUMPETS, BUGLES, FIFES, Brass instruments, better and cheaper than army contractor's. Also, the largest assortment of Pianos, Melodeons, Concertinas, Music and Musical Instruments in the Union, at the lowest cash prices. Country orders promptly filled. At MILLET'S Music Stores, No. 395 Broadway and No. 135 West 49th-st.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years.
GEO. STECK.

AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE for sale; four round corners, all modern improvements, made to order for present owner, fully guaranteed, cost $600; will be sold for $250, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BASSO SINGER WANTED FOR A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—A good strong voice, that can read plain music at sight: salary one hundred dollars: good position for improvement. Address, with real name, CHORISTER, Station D, Astor-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE FOR TWENTY SHARES of the capital stock of the Seventh Ward Bank, No. 59, dated Oct., 1853, in the name of Robert Phillips. Any person will be suitably rewarded by sending or leaving the same at the office of CHARLES WHITING, No. 130 Nassau-st.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY AFternoon, in the Bowery, between 4th st. and Houston, a DIAMOND CROSS. The above reward will be paid to the finder by WILLIAM A. SMALLEY, No. [illegible]-st.

STOLEN.—FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS OF the Six per Cent. Bonds of the New-York Central Railroad Company, due in 1883, numbered 4,483, 4,487, 4,493, 4,494. The public are cautioned against purchasing the above-described bonds.
T. P. BOGERT, Bristol, R. I.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE TWINE AND CORDAGE MANUFACTURERS will hold a meeting at the Hope House, No. 23 Chatham-st., Nov. 27, at 3 o'clock.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

THE CASE OF GEN. PORTER.

An eminent lawyer, occupying a high official position, has given his opinion that Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER cannot legally be tried by the Court organized for that duty. The objection is based on purely technical grounds, and can be obviated by the appointment of another Court; but it is believed that enough similar delays will be interposed to finally prevent any investigation being reached. Although the public has frequently been informed that Gen. POPE is ordered here to testify on the trial of Gen. PORTER, yet it is quite certain that no such order has been sent. The delay is charged to Gen. HALLECK, who is accused of having prevented its transmission, and of being resolved that Gen. POPE shall not appear.

ANOTHER COMMISSION ORDERED.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 362.—[Extract.]—*Third.*—The Military Commission ordered to assemble in this city on the 20th inst., by Special Order No. 350, Nov. 17, 1862, from headquarters of the army, is hereby dissolved, and a general Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet in this city on the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Gen FITZ JOHN PORTER, United States Volunteers. Detail for the Court, Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, United States Volunteers; Maj.-Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, United States Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. Rufus King, United States Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. B. M. Prentiss, United States Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. J. B. Rickets, U. S. V., Brig.-Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. V., Brig.-Gen. James A. Garfield, U. S. V., Brig.-Gen. N. B. Buford, U. S. V; Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. W. Morris, U. S. A. Col. J. Holt, Judge Advocate General U. S. A. Judge Advocate and Recorder of the Court.

No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

DIFFICULTIES ABOUT THE TAX LAW.

A Committee is here, consisting of three Assessors from the principal districts of each of the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, for the purpose of pointing out to the Secretary of the Treasury radical defects in the Revenue laws, which must be amended before they can be put into successful operation. An interview has been arranged for to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRINCE.

The first tilt of Prince JOHN with the President has not proved a success. In fact, he sustained a reverse, and retired, not in the best order, to await reinforcements. He should not have acted in the absence of reserves; and he probably forgot the fact that FERNANDO WOOD had proclaimed it to be his own special mission to "go to the President and tell him," &c.

But Mr. VAN BUREN called at the White House and secured an audience. Of course he insisted that the President should reverse the policy of his Emancipation Proclamation; and his dismay may be imagined on learning from very intelligible statements, that no outside influences from the Northern apostles of the new gospel of peace, would be effectual in shaking the determination of the Executive to carry out with firmness the policy he had adopted with deliberation. Moreover, it was made clear to his apprehension that no propositions for peace could, under any circumstances, be entertained from our "wayward sisters," so long as said sisters were in armed rebellion against the Government.

When will Mr, WOOD follow up this repulse of the vanguard, with an attack in force by the main body?

THE FEMALE ADVANCE UPON RICHMOND.

Under the order just made by Assistant Judge-Advocate TURNER relating to ladies going South, a Government escort will leave Baltimore for Fortress Monroe on the 16th of December, having in charge a number of ladies who have filed applications for permission to join their families and friends in the rebel States. Their names will be first published. An expedition may be made up to start a week or two earlier, if the number of permits continue to be granted as at present.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has ordered a supply of foreign grain for distribution in the Spring. Wheat from England and France, rye from Russia, and oats from Sweden, will be placed at the disposal of our farmers, with a choice variety of new and valuable flower and vegetable seeds. The first report of the new department will be presented to Congress during the Winter, and will, it is said, be a more attractive and popular volume upon agriculture and horticulture than has yet been issued under the auspices of the Government.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD UPON THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A few days since Surgeon-General HAMMOND received from EDWARD S. WAYNE, of Cincinnati, Ohio, samples of what purported to be "granulated beef tea," prepared for hospital use. Mr. WAYNE wished to secure a contract to furnish the Medical Department with the article, and nearly succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the Surgeon-General, who, knowing the respectability of the parties offering it, had no suspicion of fraud. Previous, however, to entering into contract with them, the Surgeon-General placed the sample in the hands of Dr. WOODWARD with a view to ascertain, by chemical analysis, the amount of *muscular fibre* it contained, when, lo! it was found to be nothing but starch, without a particle of beef in its composition. When subjected to a test with iodine, the substance assumes an indigo color, a result only obtained in articles in which starch is a component, and a most infallible test to prove its presence.

PROPOSALS INVITED.

Gen. RIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance, invites proposals for furnishing the Government with five thousand ten-inch solid shot, one thousand fifteen-inch shell, and one thousand fifteen-inch battering shot. The projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected according to the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the battering shot, which must be made of what is known as gun-metal. The projectiles are to be delivered, free of charge, for transportation, at the arsenal on Governor's Island, in the harbor of New-York, where they will be inspected by competent officers appointed for the purpose. The proposals will be received until the 9th of December.

The Commissary Department invites inventors and manufacturers to present models and samples of portable mills for grinding corn and wheat for the use of the army. The mills are not to weigh over twenty-five pounds.

PERSONAL.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, has taken a private residence here for the season. Several members of Congress and distinguished politicians have rented residences here during the session of Congress, and the approaching Winter promises to be a gay one.

Mrs. LINCOLN, who, for several weeks past, has been sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel in your City, is expected to return to Washington the present week.

Senator IRA HARRIS left here to-day for Harper's Ferry, to visit his son, who is lying ill there with typhoid fever.

Hon. WM. MCKEE DUNN, Member of Congress from Indiana, and late of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, arrived here on Tuesday, and is stopping at the National.

Surgeon JOSEPH HOPKINSON, of the Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, was here recently to consult with Surgeon-General HAMMOND, in regard to opening that hospital immediately for the reception of patients.

ARMY HIDES AND TALLOW.

The bids for contracts for hides and tallow of the [illegible], east of the Blue Ridge, were opened to-day. About forty bidders were present. The highest bidder was HORATIO LOMBARD, of Chicago, paying $1 80 per head, he to follow the army and collect the articles.

PROVOST-MARSHALS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Following is a list of Provost-Marshals nominated to the Secretary of War by Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania:

Samuel S. McCreary, Gettysburgh, Adams County.
John Major, Bedford, Bedford County.
Henry S. Kupp, Reading, Berks County.
David McCashan, Hollidaysburgh, Blair County.
J. H. Phinney, Tonawanda, Bradford County.
Mahlon Yardley, Doylestown, Berks County.
Abraham Kopelin, Johnstown, Cambria County.
James Bull, West Chester, Chester County.
Samuel L. Bettle, Light Street, Columbia County.
D. A. Finney, Meadville, Crawford County.
John McGaugher, Clearfield, Clearfield County.
J. Brown Parker, Carlisle, Cumberland County.
A. F. Ballard, Media, Delaware County.
A. H. Head, Ridgway, Elk County.
Andrew Scott, Erie, Erie County.
Wm. Walker, Connellsville, Fayette County.
George Eyster, Chambersburgh, Fayette County.
S. E. Duffield, McConnellsburgh, Fulton County.
Rufus K. Campbell, Waynesburgh, Greene County.
Charles Slaysman, Indiana, Indiana County.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The assertion that Surgeon-General HAMMOND, during the past year has expended for medical supplies alone the sum of $6,000,000, is erroneous. The total expenditures of the Medical Department for the last year will amount to but little over $4,000,000, which sum covers the expense of erecting and furnishing hospitals. While $20,000,000 was uselessly expended in gratifying the false strategy of one of our Generals, and uncounted sums have been squandered in seeking and abandoning imaginary "bases of operations," it will not do to begrude ordinary shelter, comfort and care to the unfortunate victims of these fatal whims.

PRISONERS AT THE OLD CAPITOL.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Nov. 26.

SPECIAL ORDER.—[EXTRACT.]—Maj. JOHN P. SHERBURNE, A. A. G., and Capt. EDWIN G. PARKER, A. A. G., are hereby appointed Commissioners to investigate the cases of all prisoners confined in the old Capitol Prison, who are under control of the Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

By command of Brig.-Gen. MARTINDALE.

(Signed,) J. P. SHERBURNE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

An order has been issued by the War Department that hereafter all military commanders and Provost-Marshals forwarding prisoners for imprisonment in the Old Capitol Prison, are required to file immediately in the office of the Provost-Marshal such evidence as they may have bearing on the cases, in order that they may be speedily and satisfactorily investigated and disposed of.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS AND THE MESSAGE.

The annual reports of the Heads of the Departments are nearly completed, with the exception of that of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is delayed in part by the continued preparations of the estimates of the War Department and other data in that connection, involving an extraordinary amount of labor.

President LINCOLN's Message will probably be transmitted to Congress on the first day of the session. No copies of this important document will be sent out in advance, therefore it will be telegraphed to the Press as soon as its reading shall be commenced.

The object of this course is understood to be the prevention of a premature disclosure of its contents, and to enable the President to avail himself of the latest official intelligence that may come to hand.

Members of Congress are arriving by every train, and have already become quite numerous.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that oyster-cans not air-tight nor fitted to preserve the contents beyond a brief period of time are not subject to taxation. When, however, meats, fish or shell-fish are packed in cans or other air-tight vessels for the purpose and with the expectation of preserving such articles for considerable periods of time, they are subject to a tax of five per centum ad valorem; nor does such liability depend upon any previous preparation of the articles for the purpose of aiding in their preservation. The exemption is due exclusively to the fact that the cans or other packages are not air-tight, and that the contents are not there by other means preserved. In such case it is the duty of the Assessors to consider and decide these questions.

The Commissioner has also decided that a marine engine itself, as built into and forming part of the vessel, is not regarded as a manufacture, nor subject to taxation under the law. There are, however, articles used which are in themselves manufactures, and which are known to commerce as such. These are, of course, subject to taxation, and should be assessed as other manufactures. If the builder of a marine engine is himself the manufacturer of an article used in the structure, as a steam pump or copper pipe, he becomes liable as a manufacturer whenever there is a removal for sale or consumption.

NAVAL ORDER.

Acting Master GEORGE PERRIS, and Acting Assistant Surgeon J. W. MOORE, are ordered to the steamer *Circassian.*

THE CASE OF GEN. McDOWELL.

The General's Plan of Investigation Submitted to the Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. MCDOWELL, reassembled to-day, when he, having been called upon, read a paper submitting a plan of investigation, in the course of which, he says:

"The details of the disaster of the first battle of Bull Run having been investigated by a Joint Committee of Congress, and he having since been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as a Major-General, he has not thought it necessary to ask the Court to take up that campaign, but only to investigate his conduct since he was thus commissioned.

The question which stands forth prominently in this case, and which may be assumed as the charge to which all the other points can be regarded, is that of "treason." Knowing of no specific act—none having been charged—he has the difficult task of proving a negative. By direct proof this is impossible, and the only way he knows of doing so is by such evidence as shall cause innocence to be inferred.

It was with this view he wrote to the President asking an investigation on such points as would, if the result should prove favorable, leave no doubts to his prejudice.

In addition to this question of his general conduct as an executive and administrative officer, he asks inquiry to be made on those points he supposes may have in the minds of others a direct bearing on the main question, as follows:

First—An investigation of his correspondence with the enemy's commanders, or with any one within the enemy's lines.

Second—An investigation of his conduct and the policy pursued by him toward the inhabitants of the country occupied by our troops with reference to themselves or their property.

This matter, he says, has been severely commented upon throughout the country and in both Houses of Congress, and may possibly have had much to do with the charge of treason.

As to his conduct toward the inhabitants with reference to themselves, he wishes to offer his General Orders concerning rape, robbery and pillage, and those with reference to the interference with the railroad and telegraph, &c.

Third—As to whether he has been faithful to those placed over him.

Fourth—As to whether he has failed, through any unworthy personal motive, to go to the aid or send reinforcements to his brother commanders.

Fifth—He asks an investigation into the charge very generally made against him, and which affects seriously his character—that of drunkenness.

After receiving this and some comments upon each point, the Court went into secret session, and then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Among the witnesses are Gens. Scott, McClellan, Pope, Ricketts, Hartsuff, Haupt, Sumner, Barry, Butterfield, Hancock, French, Augur, Brannan, Hunter, Patrick, Gibbons, Morris, Wool, Heintzelman, Franklin, Hooker, Thomas, Andrew Porter, King, Wadsworth and Martindale. Depositions are to be taken where personal attendance cannot be had.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

Gen. HOVEY's expedition, consisting of 17 transports, carrying about 10,000 men, which left Helena some days since, returned on Friday. It proceeded to the mouth of White River, but, owing to its lowness, could go no further. Its destination is said to have been Little Rock.

Affairs at Lagrange are unchanged.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 21st, publishes the proceedings of the Manufacturers' Convention in Augusta, 20th, at which, owing to the high prices of articles used in manufactures, it was not thought advisable to contract with Government at fixed prices for more than one month.

The *Appeal* learns from several sources that the Federals in Western Tennessee and vicinity of Holly Springs have forbidden farmers sowing wheat, declaring they will not be allowed to raise it, the Federal purpose being to prohibit the production of anything but cotton.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The Pirate Alabama Supposed on the Coast of Maine, Making for the Town of Sullivan.

BANGOR, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

The people on the coast are in a great state of excitement. It is represented that a steamer, answering to the description of the pirate *Alabama*, appeared in Frenchman's Bay this afternoon, and steered toward Sullivan. They know of no honest vessel likely to be there at this time.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

The steamship *St. Louis* arrived to day from Panama.

Sailed, ship *Kingfisher*, Shanghai, carrying $90,000 in treasure.

Another company of wreckers have chartered a vessel to go to the wreck of the steamer *Golden Gate*, near Manzanilla, to endeavor to raise the treasure. Contracting parties were successful, several years ago, in rescuing the treasure from the wreck of the *Yankee Blade* on the California coast. They take provisions for a four or five months effort.

Measures are matured for establishing an extensive woolen manufactory in Tehoma County. The two establishments of the kind already in operation on this coast find the manufacture of the coarser woolens very profitable.

Passengers per *Crescent City* give glowing accounts of the extent and richness of the recently opened copper mines in Del Norte County.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—ONE MAN AND TWENTY HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.—Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, in Furman-street near Fulton Ferry, and resulted in the destruction of the building and contents, together with twenty horses. A hand in the employ of the Company was burned to death. His name is JAMES MCGUNNIGLE, who, it appears, was in the habit of lodging on the premises, and as supposed was asleep on some straw at the time the fire originated. There was considerable hay and straw in the stable, which burned with such rapidity that, the whole was enveloped before means could be taken to suppress the flames. Several persons broke open the doors, and succeeded in rescuing four horses at the peril of their lives, while twenty of the poor animals were left to be consumed. Mr. FREDERICK HAGGERTY, one of the principal men about the establishment, fearing that some persons were in the stable, made search, and found the dead body of MCGUNNIGLE. It was feared at the time that others were inside, but it was then impossible to make further examination. It is believed, however, that MCGUNNIGLE is the only one who did not succeed in making his escape from the premises. The stable was of frame 25 feet front by 50 feet deep, and valued at about $600. It was designed to build a brick structure this Fall. The value of each horse averaged $200, making a total loss, with harness, &c., about $6,000. The property is owned by the New-York Knickerbocker Ice Company, Mr. A. BARMORE, President. There were several wagons in the rear yard, and a vessel at the dock, but all were saved by the exertions of the firemen. The fire, it is supposed, originated by accident.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—This day promises to be generally celebrated throughout the city. Services will be held in the churches during the forenoon, and the war will, doubtless, be referred to by many of the pastors. The different charitable institutions and other associations have also made arrangements to observe the occasion in the usual manner, by furnishing those under their charge with the delicacies of the season. Entertainments of various kinds are announced. Washington Skating Pond will be opened to subscribers of last year, and those wishing to join the club this year, in order to enable them to examine the improvements which have recently been made, and are still in progress. A band of music will be in attendance during the afternoon. In former years the streets were alive with target companies, but from various causes there will be few excursions on this occasion, although several clubs and parties have made arrangements to enjoy the day at some of the numerous resorts beyond the City limits. Places of business will generally be closed, in compliance with the Governor's proclamation and the recommendation of the Mayor.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a boy named ROBERT WALKER, employed in MCDOUGAL's ropewalk, in Sandford-street, had the fingers of his right hand cut off, by being caught in the machinery. He was taken to the City Hospital.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, Friday, Nov, 28—Nos. 127, 7, 79, 60 and 75.

Mason Jones at the Academy of Music.

The announcement that Mr. MASON JONES would re-deliver his oration on "CURRAN and the Wits and Orators of the Irish Bar," drew a crowded and brilliant audience on Tuesday evening to the Academy of Music. Of course the night was wet. This was Mr. JONES' fourth appearance before a New-York audience, and on each occasion he has had miserable, wet evenings. Then, as if to add to his difficulties, his agent forgot to insert his advertisement in the morning journals, but in spite of all these drawbacks the Academy was crowded with a most critical and intelligent audience. The lecture was received with even greater favor than on the occasion of its first delivery in Irving Hall. All the points were taken; all the anecdotes well told, and at each successive witticism of CURRAN or some of his compeers, the house reechoed with shouts of laughter. The passage on "Universal Emancipation" which has provoked so much controversy was received with loud and repeated applause. On Wednesday last it was heartily hissed, on Tuesday evening to the applause with which it was greeted we did not hear one dissenting voice. The oration closed with a brilliant peroration on CURRAN's character and genius, and the services he rendered to the sacred cause of liberty, and after Mr. JONES had left the platform he was recalled by the tumultuous cheering of his admirers.

Mr. JONES will re-deliver his oration on "MILTON," on Friday evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

MR. THOMAS' ANNUAL CONCERT.—Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the well-known song composer, will give his annual concert at Irving Hall this (Thanksgiving) evening. The programme is unusually liberal, and has the additional merit of introducing several novelties. No fewer than sixteen pieces will be given by the following strong array of artists: Mrs. Mozart, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Miss Emma Turner, Mr. Geo. Simpson, Mr. Gustavus Geary, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Theodor Thomas and Mr. Geo. W. Morgan.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Seventeen States to Observe the Day—Proclamations of Gov. Morgan and Mayor Opdyke.

To-day will be observed as a season of thanksgiving in the following States:

New-York, Rhode Island, Connecticut,
Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin,
New-Jersey, South Carolina, Missouri,
Maryland, Maine, Minnesota,
Ohio, Massachusetts, Iowa,
Illinois, New-Hampshire, Kentucky.

In South Carolina the observance of the day will not be general, for Gov. PICKENS, so far as we are at present informed, has not united with Gov. SAXTON in issuing a Proclamation.

In Vermont Dec. 4 has been named as Thanksgiving Day.

We append the Proclamations of Gov. MORGAN and Mayor OPDYKE:

PROCLAMATION

BY EDWIN D. MORGAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

From the depth of National affliction we come, with stricken hearts and chastened spirits, to own our dependence upon the Most High, and to render, with grateful sense, our thanksgiving for His mercies, countless in number and infinite in extent. A year fraught with the heaviest sorrows has yet, in the merciful plan of Providence, been distinguished by the most conspicuous blessings. Although it is numbered among the dark periods of history, and its sorrowful records are graven on many hearth-stones, yet the precious blood shed in the cause of our country will hallow and strengthen our love and our reverence for it and its institutions, while the bitter sorrows of the year will discipline us into humility. Whatever was passionate in the earlier period of the war, has given way to a deep and subdued conviction of duty in defending the integrity of the Union. Reflection has made clear our obligations, and the issues of the momentous struggle present themselves in more definite form. Our National aims have been elevated, and our sacrifices have made us less selfish; our Government and institutions placed in jeopardy have brought us to a more just appreciation of their value. Looking beyond the wicked leaders who have precipitated this terrible calamity of civil war upon us, we see that the people in arms against the Government possess the higher qualities of our National character; and though their minds have been perverted by passion and prejudice, yet on many occasions their prowess and devotion to their cause have been such as to win our respect. We are permitted to see that the war is developing the manhood of the nation; and when peace shall return, we have faith that the American Republic will be more powerful, the Government more permanent, the elements of society more perfectly blended, and the people more firmly united than ever.

We have other causes for gratitude. Disease has been averted at home, the unacclimated armies have been protected from pestilences which, it was feared, would follow them in distant latitudes. Earth's best fruits have been lavishly bestowed, the arts have prospered, the employments of peace have been rewarded, and the good order of society has been fully maintained. Reverses to our arms have been followed by successes on land and sea which specially call for thanksgiving, and justify the most sanguine expectations as to the final result of the contest.

That we may publicly signify our deep thankfulness for these and countless other blessings of the past, and for the promise that His mercies endure forever; that we may fully acknowledge our dependence upon the Supreme Being, and hear anew from His specially chosen servants that judgments follow those nations wherein His prerogatives are usurped, and who give not God the glory in all things; and that, in proper spirit, we may ask that victory shall attend our arms, health our armies, and prosperity our dwellings; that peace may be restored, and that we may have strength to meet the trials of the future, I do appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November next, as a day of Praise, Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God; and I do recommend, that suspending all ordinary business pursuits, the people of this State do meet together, in their own chosen places of worship, and that the said day throughout be appropriately observed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the [L. S.] City of Albany, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By the Governor:
LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

GEORGE OPDYKE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In compliance with custom, and the Proclamation of the Governor of the State, I do hereby recommend to the people of this City the observance of Thursday, the 27th inst., as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise.

It is meet that we consecrate a day to the earnest and united manifestations of our gratitude to God for his continued goodness and bounty in the midst of the terrible inflictions of war. While many of the cities, districts, and States, of our common country, have suffered all the desolation and horrors of fierce intestine strife, we have been permitted to enjoy our homes in peace and security. Pestilence has not crossed our threshold; our commerce has prospered; industry has found ample employment and liberal rewards; destitution and crime have diminished; and but for the unhallowed Rebellion, that has steeped our country in blood and draped our households in mourning, the year now drawing to its close would be recorded in our annals as one of rare and unalloyed blessings. And it may well be that even the severe chastisements under which we are now suffering are blessings in disguise, intended by the Father of Mercies for our ultimate good; for war, harsh as is its discipline, and crushing as are its sorrows, is not without its compensations.

It subdues the vices engendered by peace, purifies the heart and ennobles the sentiments, as may be seen in the exalted patriotism, the heroic courage, the fortitude and the humanity manifested by the noble volunteer army now battling in defence of the Union. May we not hope, therefore, that the trying ordeal through which our country is passing, is but a process of purification, intended by the Great Ruler of Nations to free us from our national sins and infirmities, and fit us for a higher standard of patriotism, civilization and Christianity? Abiding in this faith, let us be of good cheer; and with one heart join in grateful thanks to the Giver of all Good for the richness of His mercies, and with confiding trust unite in earnest prayer for their continuance.

Let us in Christian charity remember the enemies of our country, and pray God to deliver them from the evil spirit which now holds possession of their hearts; and let us, as far as in us lies, minister to the wants and alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded, the poor and the oppressed.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the Mayoralty, at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, this 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1862. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—A glance at our advertising columns will enable each reader of the TIMES to select the mode of spending this time-honored anniversary which shall be most agreeable to his inclinations or taste. The sermons of the morning are only equaled in variety by the entertainments of the evening, and between the two no one can fail to be delighted, for it is just at this interval that the dinner comes in. Appearances indicate that it will be one of the most jovially celebrated and highly enjoyed Thanksgivings that we have had for many a year, and so it ought, for are we not one year nearer the end of this infernal slaveholders' rebellion than ever we were before?

THANKSGIVING DINNER AT FIVE POINTS POSTPONED.—As both of the Institutions at the Five Points are to give a public entertainment to-day, it has been been decided to postpone the dinner for the adults in that neighborhood until Christmas.

GOLD IN THE FIRE.—This is the text of a sermon to be preached to-day in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. FRED'K G. CLARK. The present position and prospects of the nation will be discussed.

DINNER TO NEW-HAMPSHIRE SOLDIERS.—A meeting of the Sons of the Granite State will be held at the Brandreth House on Friday morning, to make arrangements for a Thanksgiving Dinner, to be given to the soldiers of the Sixteenth New-Hampshire Regiment on Saturday.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—Among the amusements offered to-day, the exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society, at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, should not be forgotten.

CORONER RANNEY AND THE LATE ABORTION CASE.—The able and thorough manner in which Coroner RANNEY conducted the investigation in the case of Miss CLEMENTINA ANDERSON, has elicited the commendation of all who know the way that he performed the difficult and onerous task. The following deserved tribute was yesterday received by the Coroner from the District-Attorney:

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Nov. 26, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Although it was perfectly to be expected from you, I cannot omit the opportunity of thanking you for the intelligent, careful and complete manner in which you have conducted the inquest upon Miss ANDERSON. You have succeeded in perfecting the only complete chain of circumstantial evidence, in an abortion case, that I remember in this country.

With great respect, your obliged friend and obedient servant, A. OAKEY HALL.

Dr. RANNEY, Coroner, &c.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—At a late hour last night a boy named MICHAEL MCCORMICK accidentally fell into the East River at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

[Advertisement.]

PYLE's O. K. SOAP—The cheapest and best soap for all washing purposes that has ever been brought before the people. Used by the editors of all the daily and weekly papers in New-York and Brooklyn, and by intelligent families generally. Sold by grocers generally. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, No. 350 Washington-street, corner Franklin-street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

COMMODORE NUTT, IN HIS TINY CARRIAGE, which might invite the bite of a giant if fond of walnuts, is unquestionably a thing to contemplate as it is driven along Broadway, but nothing in comparison to the hats of KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway. They, without exception, are tip-top articles, and every gentleman anxious for the finishing touch should supply himself with one of them.

[Advertisement.]

THANKSGIVING DAY AT BARNUM'S.—BARNUM has laid himself out to-day—has prepared the richest bill of fare in the City. A superb Drama, got up expressly for the day, entitled "The Sea King, or the Ice Queen's Vow," will be played every hour, and every conceivable curiosities all the time.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE CURIOUS, THE WISE, AND THE WICKED.—Look at the skulls, casts, portraits, and other interesting objects at the Phrenological Museum, No. 308 Broadway, where may be seen skulls of murderers, busts of statesmen, portraits of all sorts, open and FREE to visitors.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES was published LAST EVENING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

MARRIED.

AMES—AYERS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Peter Mitchell, Mr. WM. T. AMES, of this City, to Miss SARAH A. AYERS, of Woodbridge, N. J.

BURBANK—SHERIDAN.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 9, by Rev. James Millett, residing at No. 47 Bond-st., Mr. JOHN H. BURBANK, late of Perth Amboy, N. J., to Miss MARY JANE SHERIDAN, all of this City.

COOMES—MORRILL.—At the residence of her father, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 26, by Rev. H. W. Beecher, Mr. OLIVER B. COOMES, of Longmeadow, Mass., to LAURA, daughter of Dr. H. E. Morrill, of Brooklyn.

HARNED—HICK.—In Mount Vernon, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 26, by Rev. Samuel A. Seaman, Mr. OBADIAH HARNED to Miss MARY HICK, daughter of P. P. Hick.

HOWES—EVERETT.—At Princeton, Mass., on Saturday, Nov. 22, by Rev. E. Davis, EDWARD K. HOWES, of San Francisco, Cal., to EMMA E. EVERETT, daughter of J. P. Everett, Esq.

SCOFIELD—SMITH.—At West Farms, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Mr. Vanwhike.

DIED.

BATHGATE.—In Morrisania, N. Y., on Monday morning, Nov. 24, JOHN BATHGATE, in the 47th year of his age. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BISHOP.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 26, JAPHET BISHOP, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway, corner of 10th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BUCK.—At Poquonnock, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 17, Mrs. MARY E. IMLAY, wife of Mr. Daniel Buck, and daughter of the late William H. Imlay, of Hartford.

BRAISTED.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 3 A. M.; GRACE BRAISTED, second daughter of Capt. James and Almira Braisted, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Amos-st., Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M.

COOPER.—At Camp Bliss, Upton's Hill, Va., Capt. CORNELIUS A. COOPER, of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. Vols., (Monitors.) Further notice to-morrow.

DOWNS.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, Nov. 24, MARTHA J., wife of Robert S. Downs, of this City, aged 23 years.

HYDE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, of inflammation of the lungs, JOHN HYDE, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, Charles K. and James Hyde, and the members of Pacific Lodge No. 233, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Nov. 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Chapel of St. George, 19th-st., near 1st-av.

ORSER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, CHRISTIANA ORSER, aged 80 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Ex-Sheriff of this City, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Franklin Gilmore, No. 150 Erie-st., Jersey City, N. J.

STURGES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, WALLACE N. STURGES, aged 23 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, L. L. Sturges, No. 74 East 19th st.

STEWART.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, MARY AMANDA, wife of Andrew Stewart, aged 36 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 44 Dominick-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, MARY WINIFRED, beloved daughter of Mary Ann and Capt. John Wright, of pilot-boat *Charles H. Marshall*, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Dearest Mary, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Sandy Hook Pilots, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Poplar and McKinney sts., Brooklyn.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, from Hatteras Inlet—Lieut. Geo. Gerard, James Rennel, Miss Harriet Ferze, Lieut. B. F. Barnard, Capt. T. H. Schenck, Major T. M. Lennan, Dr. Wm. W. Knight, Lieut. M. Langdon, Lieut. H. B. Chevalier, Lieut. W. Segur, Lieut. George Pachner, Geo. Gilfillan, Mr. Sheyer, Dr. A. Mayer, Dr. Geo. A. Hurlbut, Dr. Geo. C. Jarvis, Lieut. Geo. Townsend, Lieut. P. McGuire, Lieut. Geo. D. Sanger, W. S. Kimball, W. Keeler, Geo. F. Williams, Mrs. John F. Gleason, Henry H. Havens, Major Wm. Jones.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 00 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets.... 11 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 46 | Gov. Island. 12 35 | Hell Gate.... 1 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Bio Bio, Drew, Key West and New-Orleans, Ludlam & Heineken; Eagle, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers J. Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Patapsco, Bearse, Washington, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Octorara, Baltimore.

Ships Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; John H. Elliott, Somers, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith & Co.; Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Gen. Putnam, Babson, London, G. E. Cook; Rialto, Prince, Glasgow, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Navigator, Pritchard, London, Crocker & Warren; Gulf Stream, Bartlett, London, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Norge, (Norw.,) Jetmundser, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Wolfe, (Br.,) Monroe, Penarth Roads, Murdock & Smythe; Gazelle, (Dan.,) Bernburn, St. Thomas, W. I., Roche Bros. & Co.; Wm. Hicks, Greenman, Ship Island, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; J. A. Hazzard, Lawson, New-Orleans, Brett, Son & Co.; Coral Isle, (Br.,) Tessman, Gloucester, Eng.; West Wind, Balzer, New-Orleans.

Brigs Dasher, (Br.,) Smart, Harbor Grace, N. S., M. E. Green & Hussey; Rolling Sea, Rowell, St. Croix, via Brandywine, Del., Brett, Son & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Prudhomme, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Mount Vernon, (Br.,) Lowell, Kingston, Jam., Rundle, Jones & Co.; Torrent, Montgomery, Matanzas; J. McIntyre, McIntyre, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Excelsior, (Br.,) Card, St. Kitts, D. R. De Wolff; Henrietta, Hodsken, Bermuda, McColl & Frith.

Schooners Jacob Raymond, Chase, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; N. S. Sampson, Churn, Philadelphia; Isabel, Taylor, Philadelphia, Thomas G. Benton's Sons; Lady Adams, Hadwin, Newport; Mary Greenwood, Atkins, Gloucester, Mass.; D. C. Higgins, Matthews, Washington; J. B. Allen, Allen, Philadelphia; Antelope, Sontag, Nassau, M. J. Byrne; James Satterthwaite, Maley, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Bela Peck, Gardner, Providence, L. Kenny; Sarah, Horden, Rockland; Argo, Tooker, Bridgeport, H. L. Rackett; Two Brothers, Ward, Baltimore; Gazelle, Hoffman, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. W. Nickerson, Nickerson, Boston, A. Harvery; S. J. Hoyt, Crammer, Philadelphia, master; Adela, (Br.,) Waycott, St. Andrews, Jed Frye & Co.; L. P. Smith, Osborne, Washington, Jonas Smith & Co.; W. A. Ellis, Chichester, Washington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Hannah Martin, Slaight, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Albert Dexter, Shannon, Gibara, T. B. Chase & Co.; Newport, Turner, Berlin, Md.; Moderator, Letts, Newcastle, Del.; N. Clifford, Shute, Belfast, R. P. Buck & Co.; Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Jane Maria, Ward, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; Maria W. Lawson, Lawson, Baltimore; H. P. Russell, Nickerson, Tortugas, H. Denner; George Dundas, (Br.,) Young, Charlottetown, Tynes & Smith; Ocean Bird, Berry, Baltimore, L. Kenny; Hannibal, Wentworth, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; C. Satterly, Smith, Washington, Jonas Smith & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Crane, Hatteras Inlet 43 hours, with mdse. and passengers to D. D. Tompkins.

Steam transport Planet, Young, Washington, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to [illegible] Bynner.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

U. S. ship Shepherd Knapp, Henry St. C. Eytinge commanding, St. Helena Sound 5 ds. Mounts 7 guns.

Ship Mary L. Sutton, Spicer, San Francisco 98 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to Wm. T. Coleman & Co. Had a great deal of light baffling winds up to the Equator in the Atlantic; since then fine winds; been 16 ds. from the Equator to port.

Bark Volunteer, (Br., of Sunderland,) Clark, London 50 ds., in ballast to order. Nov. 10, lat. 47 23, lon. [illegible], passed an iceberg a quarter of a mile long and 50 feet high. Nov. 23, off Montauk, passed a can buoy, painted red.

Bark Pennsylvania, (Ital.,) Guerrella, Marseilles 65 ds., with wine, wool, &c., to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark W. A. Platenius, Davis, Philadelphia 4 ds., with kerosene oil to order.

Schr. Virginia, (of Brookhaven,) Hawkins, Naguabo P. R., Nov. 10, and Salt Cay Nov. 16, with salt to master. Sld. in co. from Salt Cay with Br. brig Elba, for New-York. Left no Am. vessels in either port.

Schr. Eothen, (of Castine,) Conley, Gonaives Nov. 14, with logwood to Miller & Houghton. Left no Am. vessels. The brig Foster, for Boston, sld. Nov. 12; passed her on the 16th, lying to under Cape Hayti.

Schr. F. Satterly, Conkling, Alexandria 7 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Francis French, Loveland, Fortress Monroe, with wood.

Schr. Wauponsett, Savin, Smyrna, Del., with oats to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Wm. Mazyck, Conklin, Baltimore 4 ds., with pine wood to master.

Schr. Henry Laurens, Smith, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Ringgold, (wrecker,) Merritt, in search of schr. Tempest.

Schr. H. W. Johnson, (wrecker,) Garrison, in search of schr. Tempest.

Schr. Julia, Baker, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. Henry Mather, Cooper, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Restless, Van Zandt, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. S. Lockwood, Jordan, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Eugene, Hunt, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Ann, Cole, Baltimore 3 ds., to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Johnson, Wicomaco, with wood.

Schr. C. C. Saddler, Sipple, Milton, Del., with wood.

BELOW—Br. schr. Sea View, from Halifax.

SAILED—Steamships Eagle, for Havana; Patapsco, (U. S. transport,) for Washington.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 26—Arr. ship Coroper, London; barks Guiding Star, Cronstadt; Evelyn, New-Orleans; brigs Luis Marini, St. Thomas; Abby Watson, Cardenas; Prentiss Hobbs, Turks Island; Sam Cook, Jeremie; Monticello, Miragoane; Santiago, Aux Cayes; Nebraska, New-Orleans; schr. Sarah Burton, Port-au-Paix.

Spoken, &c.

Great Republic—ship, bound to the eastward, was passed, Nov. 26, lat. 39 45, lon. 71 24.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Nov. 16, bark S. B. Hall, for New-York in 2 ds.; brig Webster, Kelly, for do in 10 ds.

SMITH & BROTHER

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
The second of the series of
PROMENADE CONCERTS
OF
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, BAND,
Will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, 1862.

Tickets can be obtained of the Orderly Sergeants of the several companies, or of members of the Regiment only.

Positively no tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the Concert.

CONSUMPTION,
DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, of No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a "Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations," which is considered one of the most useful productions of modern times. Accompanying this is a prescription for the permanent eradication of Fits and Dyspepsia. It also gives a new method of curing Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Obstinate Coughs, &c. Both Treatise and Prescription will be sent free to all who will address the author as above, inclosing a stamp for return postage.

PURE GLYCERINE SOAP,
MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.

Delicate in perfume, very emollient in lather and warranted not to injure the skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores; wholesale depot Nos. 31 and 34 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 24, 1862.

WANTED—FOR SERVICE IN THE DEPARTMENT of the South, several light draught steamers, draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

SONS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THE SONS of the Old Granite State will meet at the Brandreth Hotel on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., on business of importance. Residents in the City and vicinity are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

CHAS. L. FROST,
ARCHIBALD A. PETERSON,
G. H. BRODHEAD,
H. B. PERKINS,
EDWIN A. PETERSON,
CHAS. E. SOULE,
RALPH C. CUTLER.

LOST—IN A JERSEY CITY FERRY-BOAT, Wednesday night, a LIKENESS of a deceased child, in a book, ("Burns' Centenary Supper.") The finder, by leaving it at GIBSON'S hair-dressing rooms, Bleecker-st., four doors from Broadway, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—IN A BROADWAY AND TWENTY-THIRD-street, or East Broadway stage, a ladies' gold open-faced WATCH. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to S. MACKRILL, No. 85 East Broadway.

LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or to travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 500 advance paying subscribers in the town of Troy, clearing for herself $25[illegible]. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to M. GAUNTT, No. 413 Broadway, New-York City.

BOURBON WHISKY, FOR WEAK lungs and all bronchial affections; an old and pure article; for sale by G. E. MENDUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—GUINNESS' world-renowned Dublin Porter.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,450
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and [illegible] of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

For information or circulars address
J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.